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ARTICLE III.

THE MALAYAN WORDS IN ENGLISH.

BY CHARLES PAYSON GURLEY SCOTT.

Presented to the Society, April, 1896.

ENGLISH etymologists hav many imperious calls upon their attention. Every language within the corners of the four winds hoists a signal as they sail by in their hurried circumnavigation, and it is no wonder if in their haste to reach home within the time set in their articles, they ar tempted to ignore many of these invitations to parley, or at most to cut the parley short, treating such outlying tongues merely as ports of call, to be seen and left within the waning of a winter's afternoon.

Even if time wer given, it too often happens that the means of finding out these remoter facts and of forming therefrom a judgment, ar not at hand, and can not be reacht.

And even if time and means ar granted, there is the difficulty to be overcome of learning, before the ship sails on, the details of many outlandish tongues, written often in outlandish characters, and ill provided with the critical apparatus which is so abundant for the principal Aryan and Semitic tongues.

Nevertheless, difficulties do not form a complete excuse; and the English etymologists who ar compeld, by their very office, to touch many things which they can not hope to adorn, to enter many fields which they can not hope to conquer, may yet go some way forward, and make some spoil for their pains. And indeed they do sometimes make spoil, with other pains than their own.

Of such an excursion, made along etymological lines, in a remote but large and important group of languages, this paper presents some results.

It deals with the words which hav come into the English language from the East-Indian or Malayan Archipelago, the land of the orang-utan and the sapi-utan, of the babirusa and the banteng, of the bruang and the dugong, of the siamang, the kahau, and the wauwau, of the maleo and the cassowary, and of that once mythic bird called the manucodiata, 'the bird of heaven' or paradise; the home of the kris and the gong; the

land of the myriad isles, the sea of lucid waters and rainbows in the deep—a region, if we ar to believe the purpl tales of travelers, like that where

“—the spicy breezes
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle,
[Where] every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile.”

Indeed, in one version, it is the same region ; for in Heber's hymn, in one edition (1827), the breezes “Blow soft o'er *Java's* isle” (Julian, *Dict. of hymnology*, 1892, p. 399).

More precisely, the paper deals with Malayan words in English; that is, with English words, or words which may be regarded as at least entitled to recognition in an English dictionary (if there is any longer any such thing as an English dictionary), that hav come, directly or indirectly, from Malayan sources. It is necessary to apply some tests, which will be indicated later, to determin what words shall be admitted under the name of English or of Malayan. In this paper I use “Malayan” in a general sense, linguistic and geographic, and confine “Malay” to the one language so cald, which, however, owing to its receptiv character, includes a great number of external “Malayan” words. It is hazardous to say of any “Malayan” word that it is original “Malay.”

In the first process, that of collection, I hav been rather liberal. The notion of a liberal collection must always be agreeable to the theological mind, and I am fortunate, reading this paper at the seat of a famous seminary of theology, in being thus able to secure at the outset a pleased attention from at least a part of my audience. I can only hope that when I hand up the plate and retire to my pew, the cheerful face of expectation will not be clouded by more than the usual gloom.

I hav collected all the English, or nominally English, words I can find, which hav, or ar said to hav, or seem to hav, their origin in the Malay language or the Malayan group of languages. These English or nominally English words hav been gatherd out of general English literature, from books of exploration and travel, Hakluyt, Dampier, Hamilton, Forrest, Wallace, Bickmore, Forbes, Thomson, Bird, and others ; from translations of foreign books of travel, as Linschoten, and others included in the Hakluyt Society's series ; from works treating of the political and natural history of the Archipelago, as Marsden's *History of Sumatra*, Raffles's *History of Java*, Crawfurd's *History of the Indian Archipelago* and his *Descriptive dictionary of the Indian islands* ; from political reports, commercial lists, etc., and of course from the English dictionaries, the Malay-English dictionaries, and such works as that of Colonel Yule. A list of the works most used is given further on.

To these English or nominally English words I hav annexed other words or forms from other languages more or less involvd in the

same history. All ar supported by quotations, many or few, all dated and verified.

The words so collected I then undertook to etymologize, at the same time putting them into classes according to their ascertained or probable status with respect to the English, and to the Malayan or other Oriental languages.

The English or nominally English words wer separated according to their actual standing in English, several tests, as of frequency of use, of acceptance in standard literature (I play that there is a standard literature), of independent use by divers authors, and of relativ interest, being applied to discriminate the words and lead to the final selection of the list which forms the main basis of this paper—namely, the English words, truly regarded as such, which hav their ultimate origin in the Malayan languages.

As the number of such words is considerable, and as they form an important element in the English language, it is worth while to make the attempt to ascertain and make known their true history and their actual relations.

And there is also a larger view. These words from the Far East which appear in English, appear also, most of them, in the other great languages of Europe, and ar a part of the universal vocabulary of civilization.

On the Malayan side my investigations hav been wholly etymological. Every word in my lists I hav sought to find and to trace through all the Malay dictionaries at my disposal—Marsden (1812), Elout, translation of Marsden (1825), Roorda van Eysinga (1825), Crawfurd (1852), Pijnappel (1863), with Klinkert's Supplement (1869), Favre (1875), Wall and Tuuk (1877–1884), Badings (1884), Swettenham (1881, 1887), Klinkert (1893), Clifford and Swettenham (A 1894, B 1895, the rest to come), and other works cited in the quotations. [Of the above named works, Elout (1825) and Badings (1884) ar but seldom cited, being of little independent value.] Then I sought the same or related words in dictionaries of the related or adjacent languages, as Achinese (Arriens 1880, Bikkers 1882, Langen 1889), Lampong (Helfrich 1891), Nias (Thompson and Weber 1887), Javanese (Roorda van Eysinga 1835, Groot and T. Roorda 1843, Favre 1870), Sundanese (Rigg 1862), Balinese (Eck 1876), Dayak (Hardeland 1859), Macassar (Matthes 1859), Bugis (Thomsen 1833), together with many minor glossaries and wordlists of the languages of the same and other parts of the Archipelago, including some regarded as 'dialects' of the general Malay, and some allied only as members of the broad Polynesian group.

The present paper is intended to contain only "nativ" Malayan words, that is, English words fairly entitled to be so regarded, which can be definitely traced to the Malay language as presented in Malay dictionaries, and can not be certainly traced further, *outside* of the Archipelago. The three tests ar (1) the word must be in English use, (2) it must be found in one or more

Malay dictionaries, (3) if not ultimately Malay, it must at least hav originated, so far as known, within the Malayan region. The words which answer these tests, with the proofs and illustrations as they stand in my manuscript, ar too numerous to be treated in this paper. I select those which ar of most importance or of most interest, and giv the full list at the end.

The plan of the paper is as follows : The articles ar arranged in the alphabetic order of the English forms. Each article consists of several divisions, coming always in the same order :

(1) The English form with a brief identifying definition, and with variant spellings, present or past, if any. In some cases, other European forms ar added.

(2) The Malay form, in the Malay character, with transliteration ; and explanation of formation, if known.

(3) Form in other Malayan languages, if any.

(4) Citations from various Malay dictionaries, in chronologic order, showing the actual form and definition assigned.

(5) Citations for other Malayan languages, if any ar concernd.

(6) Citations from English works in chronologic order, showing the actual use of the word in English.

All Malay words, that is, all words enterd as real or nominal Malay words in Malay dictionaries, ar given, in the first instance, in the Malay character (which is Arabic with a few additional letters distinguisht by three dots), and also in English transliteration, according to the noble "Roman" system, to which I hav made the Dutch and French conform. It beats the Dutch and the French both. I note here that Dutch *tj* answers to English *ch*, the establisht infelicity for *tsh*, Malay in one letter  chā. Favre uses for this the otherwise unused infelicity  Dutch *dj* in like manner answers to English *j*, Malay  jīm. Dutch *oe* answers to English *u* or *ü*, Malay , wāu. The rest is obvious.

For more precision, all Malay words as above defined, ar, in the Roman transliteration, whether English, Dutch, or French, printed in upright spaced letters.

Some of the Malayan languages, as Batak, Lampong, Javanese, Macassar, Bugis, and also the Tagala and Bisaya of the Philippine islands, hav peculiar alphabets of their own. The Sundanese appears sometimes in Javanese characters, sometimes, like the Achinese, in Malay. All ar also renderd, by Europeans, in the Roman character. I regret that it is impossible to reproduce these nativ characters here. They would greatly add to the unintelligibility of my pages. I can giv only the Roman transliteration. For the original characters, where they exist in the passages I quote, I substitute three dots (. . .), which will probably satisfy nearly everybody.

The dates put before the author's name and the title of the book, if not followd by a later date within curves after the title, mean that the quotation is taken from the identical edition of

the prefix date. If a later date follows, after the title, the quotation is from the later edition so dated. In some of the minor wordlists quoted, taken from periodicals, the date and paging are of course those of the periodical.

A date in my own text, within curves, following a Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, New Latin or English form in italics, is the date of the earliest quotation for that form, in Yule's collection of quotations, or in my own. It means only that the word is found at least as early as the date given. The actual first appearance of the word in the language mentioned, may have been twenty, fifty, a hundred years earlier. Historical etymology without dates is mere babble. Any date, if true, is better than none.

The quotations are all first-hand, unless marked otherwise. Those taken from Yule's indispensable collection are marked (Y.). Some are due to the *Stanford dictionary* (S. D.); a few to the *New English dictionary* (N. E. D.), and the *Century dictionary* (C. D.).

In view of the near approach of the twentieth century, I have modernized some of our sixteenth century spellings in order to make them worthy of the nineteenth before it is too late. In this I follow the advice of all English philologists; who advise well.

The following is a list of the principal works used in the preparation of this paper. It is confined almost wholly to dictionaries and wordlists of the languages of the Malayan Archipelago, in my own library. A few English works of special value, as Yule's Anglo-Indian glossary and Wallace's and Forbes's travels, are included in the list. The titles of other works used will appear in the quotations.

The works are listed in the alphabetic order of the authors' names. When cited, they are preceded by the date as a constant part of the author-reference. The names of the works most often cited, are in the quotations commonly reduced to date and author's name only, "1812 Marsden," "1875 Favre," etc., with the locus added.

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BADINGS, A. H. L., *Nieuw Hollandsch-Maleisch, Maleisch-Hollandsch woordenboek. Zoo gemakkelijk mogelijk ingericht ten dienste van Nederlanders, welke zich in Indië wenschen te vestigen.* 4th ed. Schoonhoven, 1884. 8vo, 394 p.

BATAVIAASCH GENOOTSCHAP VAN KUNSTEN EN WETENSCHAPPEN.
Verhandelingen : Deel XXIX., 1862 (see RIGG). Deel XLV., 1891 (see HELFRICH). See also *TIJDSCHRIFT*, etc.

Bijdragen tot de taal-, land- en volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië. Uitgegeven door het Koninklijk instituut voor de taal-, land- en volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië. s' Gravenhage, 1853 +. (Amst. 1856-65). 8vo. See CAMBIER and KERN (1890).

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BIRD, Isabella L., *The Golden Chersonese and the way thither*. London, 1883. 8vo, 16 + 379 p.

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CLERCQ, F. S. A. de, *Het Maleisch der Molukken. Lijst der meest voorkomende vreemde en van het gewone maleisch verschillende woorden, zoals die gebruikt worden in de residentiën Manado, Ternate, Amboen met Banda en Timor Koepang, benevens pantoens, prozastukken en gedichten*. Batavia, 1876. Square 8vo, 96 p.

CLIFFORD, Hugh, and SWETTENHAM, Frank Athelstane, *A dictionary of the Malay language: Malay-English*. Part 1, the letter A. Taiping, Perak, 1894. 4to, 8 + 100 p. Part 2, the letter B. 1895, p. 101-308.

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ELOUT, C. P. J., *Dictionnaire hollandais et malai, suivi d'un dictionnaire français et malai ; d'après le dictionnaire anglais et malai de Mr. W. Marsden*. Harlem, 1826. 4to, 432 p.

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FOKKER, A. A., *Malay phonetics*. Leiden, 1895. 8vo, 99 p.

FORBES, Henry O., *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago, a narrative of travel and exploration from 1878 to 1883*. New York, 1885. 8vo, 19 + 536 p.

GRASHUIS, J. G., *Dr. Roorda van Eysinga's algemeen Hollandsch-Maleisch woordenboek, herzien en vermeerderd*. Leiden, 1878. Large 8vo, 16 + 1005 p.

GROOT, A. D. Cornets de, *Javaansche spraakkunst, uitgegevendoor J. F. C. Gericke....tweede verbeterde en vermeerderde uitgaaf, gevolgd door een leesboek tot oefening in de Javaansche taal, verzameld en uitgegeven door J. C. F. Gericke ; op nieuw uitgegeven en voorzien van een nieuw woordenboek door T. Roorda....Amsterdam, 1843.* 8vo, 12 + 10 + 15 + 8 + 236 + 45 + 254 + [1] p.

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WALL, H. von de, and TUUK, H. N. van der, *Maleisch-Nederlandsch woordenboek op last van het gouvernement van Nederlandsch-Indië samengesteld door wijlen H. von de Wall, en, met weglatting van al het overtollige, uitgegeven door H. N. van der Tuuk.* Batavia, 1877-1884. Deel I, 1877, 10 + 504 p. Deel II, 1880, 579 p. Deel III, 1884, 256 p.

WALLACE, Alfred Russel, *The Malay Archipelago, the land of the orang-utan and the bird of paradise; a narrative of travel, with studies of man and nature.* London, 1869, 2 vols. cr. 8vo, 24 + 478 p., and 524 p.; new ed. 1 vol. extra cr. 8vo, 1890, 17 + 515 p.

WALLAND, J., *Het eiland Engano* [including: *Eene woordenlijst van de taal, die op het noordelijk gedeelte van Engano gesproken wordt*, p. 116-124]. Batavia, 1863, 8vo, 32 p. (In: *Tijdschrift voor Indische taal-, land- en volkenkunde*, deel XIV., p. 93-124. Batavia, 1863.)

WALLAND, J., *Het eiland Engano.* Batavia, 1863. 8vo, 10 p. In the same, p. 339-339.

WEBER, E. A. T. See THOMAS.

YULE, Henry, and BURNELL, Arthur Coke. *Hobson-Jobson: being a glossary of Anglo-Indian colloquial words and phrases, and of kindred terms; etymological, historical, geographical and discursive.* London, 1886. 8vo, 48 + 870 p.

Abada, a rhinoceros, a word frequent in the Hakluyt period; also *abado*, and once *abath*. It is a transfer of Portuguese *abada* (a. 1598), Spanish *abada* (a. 1585), New Latin *abada* (1631). This is a mistaken form, arising probably by attraction of the vowel of the article *la* (*la bada* taken as *l'abada*), of what was also used in the proper form *bada*, Portuguese *bada* (1541), Spanish *bada* (1611), Italian *bada* (c. 1606), (not noted in English or New Latin). See the quotations in Yule. *Bada* seemd to be feminine, and hence was by some thought to be "the female Vnicorne."

The word is found in all the principal languages of the Malayan Archipelago. *Bada* is from Malay بادق bādāk, a rhinoceros. Achinese *badak*, *badēk*, *baduēh*, Batak *badak*, Lampung *badak*, Javanese *warak*, Sundanese *badak*, Balinese *warak*, Dayak *badak*, Macassar *bada*, Bugis *badak*. The final ق k in Malay pronunciation is faint, and often silent. It does not appear in the Macassar form, from which, indeed, the Portuguese and Spanish *bada* may hav been derived. It is absent in the English rendering of several Malay names of places, as in *Ava*, Malay آف Āwāk, *Batta* beside *Batak*, Malay بانق Bātāk, *Sulu*, *Soo-loo*, Malay سولق Sūluk. So *Perak* پیرق Pērāk, *Dayak* دایق Dāyāk ar usually pronounced without the k.

The pronunciation of the form *abada* must hav been, of course, a-bâ'da. An erroneous accentuation â'ba-da may hav been in use also; the form *abath* implies this. But the form *abda*, which if genuin, would prove the latter accentuation, is a mistake (see below).

Badac. Rinoceros.

1631 HAEX, p. 4.

بادف bādāk the rhinoceros. Tandok bādāk or chūla bā-dāk the rhinoceros horn. 1812 MARDEN, p. 31.

بادق bādākh eenhoorn, rhinoceros. Bādākh gādājah rhinoceros met één hoorn. Bādākh karbau rhinoceros met twee hoornen. 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 36.

Badak (J. *warak*). The rhinoceros. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 14.

بادف badak, neushoorn; — gadājah, n. met één, — karbau n. met twee hoorns; līdāh — cochenille-cactus. (Bat. id. Jav. *warak*. Mak. *badā*.) 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 27.

بادق bādāk, le rhinocéros....Jav. wadak [read . . . warak]. Sund. badak. Bat. badak. Mak. bāda. Day. badak. 1875 FAVRE, 2:164.

بادق bādāk, neushoorn: tjøela b., het hoorn van den neushoorn: līdāh b. (neushoortong), naam der cactusachtige gewassen, inz. van den cochenille-cactus.... 1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:184.

Bādak بادف a rhinoceros. 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:7.

بادق *badak*, rhinoceros, het neushoorn dier ; *b. gadjah*, die één en *b. kērbau*, die twee neushores heeft..... 1893 KLINKERT, p. 80.

Badak, rhinoceros ; *Badak gadjah*, eenhoornige rhinoceros ; *Badak kērbau*, tweehoornige rhinoceros ; *Tjoela badak*, hoorn van een rhinoceros ; *Lidah badak*, *opuntia cochinillifera*, een heester, veel aangekweekt voor de cochenillecultuur. 1895 MAYER, p. 27.

بادک *badak*. The rhinoceros....

1895 CLIFFORD and SWETTENHAM, p. 106.

Badak neushoorn. 1879 DIAS, *Lijst van Atjehsche woorden*, p. 160.

Badaq rhinoceros, *badoe-ēh*.

1880 ARRIENS, *Maleisch-Hollandsch-Atjehsche woordenlijst*, p. 8.

بادق *badék*, neushoorn ; rhinoceros ; *soemboeh* —, de hoorn van den rhinoceros. 1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 26.

Badak (ook *Ab[oengsch]*, v. H.), rhinoceros.

1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Holl. woordenlijst*, p. 33.

Warak, neushoorn dier, renoceros. 1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Algemeen Javaansch en Nederduitsch woordenboek*, p. 641. . . . [warak] *N[goko] et K[rama]*, rhinoceros.

1870 FAVRE, *Dictionnaire javanais-français*, p. 290.

Badak, the rhinoceros, Rhinoceros Sumatrensis....

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 29.

Warak rhinoceros. 1876 ECK, *Balineesch-Holl. wrdbk.*, p. 149.

Badak, d. Nashorn.

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 24.

Badak rhinoceros. 1885 AERNOUT, *Woordenlijstje der Tidoengsche taal*, p. 541.

. . . *Bādā*, bep. *bādaka*. 't Mal. *bādak h* rhinoceros.

1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 173.

Rhinoceros . . . *badak* *badak*.

1833 [THOMSEN], *Vocab. of the Eng., Bugis and Malay lang.*, p. 20.

The English use appears, as in the case of many other strange animals then first heard of in the far East, and the far West, in the voyages and histories composed or translated in the later decades of the sixteenth century.

It is a very fertile country, with great stoare of prouisioun ; there are elephants in great number and *abadas*, which is a kind of beast so big as two great buls, and hath vpon his snowt a little horne.

1588 R. PARKE, tr. Mendoza (orig. 1585), *Historie of the great and mightie kingdom of China*, etc. (Hakluyt soc., 1853), 2:311. (Y.)

We sent commodities to their king to barter for Amber-greese, and for the hornes of *Abath*, whereof the Kinge onely hath the traffique in his hands. Now this *Abath* is a beast which hath one horne only in her forehead, and is thought to be the female *Vnicorne*, and is highly esteemed of all the Moores in those parts as a most soveraigne remedie against poyon. 1592 BARKER in Hakluyt (1807), 2:591. (Y.)

The *Abada*, or Rhinoceros is not in India, but only in Bengala and Patane. 1598 tr. LINSCHOTEN, *Discours of voyages into y^e easte & weste Indies*, p. 88 (Y.); repr. Hakluyt soc. (1885), 2:8.

Also in Bengala are found great numbers of the beasts which in Latine are called *Rhinocerotes*, and of the Portingalles *Abadas*.

1598 *Id.* p. 23 (Y.); repr. Hakluyt soc. (1885), 1:96.

Camboia lyeth Southward from thence, a great and populous Countrie, full of Elephants and *Abada's* (this Beaste is the Rhinoceros).

1613 PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, p. 387.

In Bengala are found great numbers of *Abadas* or *Rhinocerotes*, whose horn (growing up from his fnowt,)....is good againt poyfon, and is much accounted of throughout all India. 1613 *Id.* p. 400.

[This passage is quoted, with the unmarkt omission of some words (from "snowt" to "is good"), and with the reference "(1613) 2," in the N. E. D.: and the word *Abadas* is erroneously printed *Abdas*.]

See other quotations in Yule and the *Stanford dictionary*; and references in Pennant, *Synopsis of quadrupeds*, 1771, p. 75.

Ailantus, a beautiful East Indian tree, *Ailantus glandulosa*, Desf., well known in European and American towns, where it is planted as a shade-tree. The name, which is also found as *ailanto*, is not commonly recognized as Malay, but that is its ultimate origin. It has been refered to the Chinese, to the Sanskrit, and to one of the languages of the Molucca islands; and in all of these languages it has been said to mean 'tree of heaven.' The reference to the Molucca islands is correct; but the final explanation lies in the Malay.

Ailantus is also speld, erroneously, *ailanthus*. It is from the New Latin *ailantus*, as used by Desfontaines (1786) in the erroneous form *ailanthus*, as the name of the genus.

Ailanthus glandulosa, Desf. in Mém. Acad. Sc. Par. 1786 (1789), 265, t. 8.—China. 1893 *Index Kewensis* 1:66.

The *Index Kewensis* mentions three other species, *A. excelsa*, *A. malabarica*, *A. moluccana*. The first and third of these specific names ar especially appropriate to the name *ailantus*: for the name comes from the Molucca islands, and the tree grows high.

The Molucca name does not appear, in the precise combination required, in the glossaries and wordlists accessible to me; but the European reflex, and the meaning and locality assigned, make it clear that the original Molucca name from which Desfontaines, or the author on whom he depended, probably one of the Dutch naturalists, took the word, was **ai lanit*, or **ai lanitol*, which could be interpreted, literally, as 'tree of heaven,' tho the real meaning, as we shall see, is something different. *Ai* is the most common form, in the Molucca region, with numerous variants, *aai*, *aya*, *ayo*, *aow*, *ow*, and *kai*, *kao*, *kau*, etc., of the general Malay word for 'tree' or 'wood', namely  *kāyu*. *Lanit*,

lanitol, with *laniol*, ar Moluccan forms of the general Malay word for 'sky,' لافت *lāngit*. The precise Malay combination كايو لافت **kāyu lāngit*, the ultimate original of **ai lanit*, and so of the English *ailantus*, does not appear in the dictionaries; but its existence is implied in the 'dialectal' form mentioned, and is also indicated by the presence in French of *langit* as a synonym of *ailante*, *ailantus*. This *langit* must be a fragment of the full name **kāyu lāngit*.

The name could be interpreted as 'tree of heaven,' if that is taken as 'tree of the heavens.' The exact meaning, if *lāngit* is to be taken in its most usual sense, is 'tree of the sky.' There is no Elysian poetry in this. It would merely imply a tree that rises high in the air, a very tall tree. And the native *ailantus* is said to grow very tall. But *lāngit* means also 'a canopy, an awning, a ceiling, a cover'; the reduplicated *lāngit-lāngit* also means 'a canopy'; and in view of the use of the *ailantus* as a shade-tree, it is probable that the name refers to that fact—that it means merely 'canopy-tree,' or, in substance, merely 'shade-tree.' So that the sarcastic allusions to the unheavenly odor of the blossoms of the "tree of heaven" arise from an erroneous etymology. There is no "tree of heaven."

For the principal forms of *kāyu*, see the quotations under CAJUPUTI in this paper. The Moluccan and other 'dialectal' forms of *kāyu* have in great part lost the initial consonant, becoming *ayo*, *aya*, *ai*, *aai*, *oai*, etc.

Ai hout, boom (T. R. H. W. K. P. Kr. Ht. N. A.).

1864-65 A. VAN EKRIS, *Woordenlijst....Ambonsche eilanden*, p. 69.

Hout | Maba, Gotowassi *aai* | Boeli, Waijamli, Bitjoli *oai* | Ingli *aai*.

1873 CAMBIER, *Beknopte woordenlijst van talen op Tidoreesch-Halmahera*, p. 1 (265).

Sago-boom | Maba, Gotowassi pipe *ayo* | Boeli, Waijamli-Bitjoli poepie *ayo* | Ingli pipi *aya*. 1873 CAMBIER, *Beknopte woordenlijst van talen op Tidoreesch-Halmahera*, p. 1 (265).

Hout, | Maleisch *kaijoe* | Aroe-eilanden—Wokam *kai*, Oedjir *kai* | Keij-eilanden—Eli Ellat *kaijoe*, Oorspronk *ai*.

1864 ELJBERGEN, *Korte woordenlijst van de taal der Aroe- en Keij-eilanden*, p. 5 (563).

Kajoe *kaoe*. 1874 JELLESMA, *Woordenlijst van de taal der Alifoeren op het eiland Boeroe*, p. 15.

Some Buruese words....tree, *kaun*.

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern archipelago*, p. 411.

Wallace (*Malay Archipelago*, 1869, ed. 1890, App. p. 490) gives the equivalents of *kāyu*, wood, in 33 languages, or rather 33 localities, *kayu* in 4, *kaju* in 1, *kalu* in 2, *kalun* in 1, *kaya* in 1, *kao* in 3, *kai* in 1, *ai* or *a'i* in 9 (chiefly in and near Amboina), *aow* in 1, *ow* in 1, with other forms *gagi*, *gáh*, *gota*, etc.

The word *lāngit* is found in nearly all the languages of the Malayan group: Malay لافت *lāngit*, Achinese *langit*, Batak *langit*, Lampong *langik*, *langit*, Javanese *langit*, Sundanese *langit*, Balinese *langit*, Dayak *langit*, Macassar *langi*, Bugis *langi*, Bareē *jangi*, Sangi-Manganitu *lāngih*, Jilolo *langit*, *langat*, Tagala *langit*, Bisaya *langit*, Malagasi *lanitra*, the sky, the firmament. It is a general Polynesian word, Maori *rangi*, *raki*, Samoan *lagi*, Tahitian *rai*, Hawaiian *lani*, Tongan *lagi*, Rarotongan *rangi*, Marquesan *aki*, *ani*, etc. 'the sky, heaven.' See Tregear, *Maori-Polynesian comparative dictionary*, p. 392-394.

Langit. Aerem & vifibiles cælos denotat. Item conuexitatem, concamerationem, testudinem, quæ alicui imponitur exprimit.

1631 HAEX, p. 23.

لافت *lāngit* the sky, visible heavens, firmament. Būmi dan *lāngit* earth and sky.... 1812 MARDSEN, p. 296.

لافت *lāngit* de lucht, het uitspansel, de zigbare hemel....

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 349.

لافت *langit*, uitspansel, hemel. (Bat. Day. *id.* Jav. *id.*, ook: wat boven drijft. Mak. *langi*.) *Lalangit* en *langit-langit*, verhemelte van doek boven een vertrek, of van den mond. 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 203.

لافت *lāngit*, le ciel, le firmament....Jav. et Sund. . . . *langit*. Bat. . . . *langit*. Mak. et Bug. . . . *langi*. Day. *langit*, Tag. et Bis. . . . *langit*. 1875 FAVRE, 2:499.

لافت *lāngit*, uitspansel boven iets, bv. boven een ledikant; hemel, hemelgewelf. 1884 WALL and TUUK, 3:51.

لاغيت *langit*, hemel, uitspansel.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 234.

Langik, heuvel, uitspansel; *lalangik*, hemel van een bed; *langik-langik*, verhemelte. *Langit* = *langik*.

1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsch woordenlijst*, p. 83.

Langgit, A. hemel, firmament, uitspansel, gehemelte....

1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Javaansch en Nederduitsch woordenboek*, p. 292.

. . . [langit] N. K. le plus haut, l'étendue, le firmament, le ciel....

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 336.

Langit, the sky, the heavens. (Jav. Mal. *idem*.)

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 244.

Langit, de hemel, het uitspansel, de lucht....

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 164.

Langit, *batanglangit*, Himmel, Himmelsgewölbe....*Lalangit*, die Decke (eines Zimmers)....

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 294.

. . . *langi*, bep. *langika*, uitspansel, firmament, hemel. Boeg. Sund. Mal. Jav. *idem*....

1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 474.

Sky . . . *langi* *langit*.

1833 [THOMSEN], *Vocab. of the Eng., Bugis, and Malay lang.*, p. 2.

Jangi (T. K. N. *langi*), hemel, uitspansel. M. P. *langit*.

1894 KRUYT, *Woordenlijst van de Bareë-taal* [Celebes], p. 28.
Hemels blaauw, *lāngih birūh*.

1860 RIEDEL, *Sangi-Manganitusch woordenlijst*, p. 389.
Hemel | Maba, Gotowassi *langit* | Boeli, Waijamli, Bitjoli *langit* |
Ingli *langat*. 1873 CAMBIER, *Beknopte woordenlijst van talen op Tidoreesch-Halmahera*, p. 1 (265).

The English use of *ailanthus* or *ailanthus* began sixty years or more ago.

Ailanthus. An immense tree, a native of the interior of Coromandel.

1832 JAMES ROXBURGH, *Flora Indica* (1874), p. 386.
O'er me let a green *Ailanthus* grow....the Tree of Heaven.

1845 HIRST, *Poems*, 158. (N. E. D.)
Ailanthus . . . (*ailanto*, tree of heaven, Sanscrit.) A genus of trees of lofty growth from China and the East Indies: Order, Terebinthaceæ.

1847 CRAIG.
Also in 1860 WORCESTER, 1864 WEBSTER, 1884 N. E. D. (where see other quotations), etc.

Ailanthus glandulösus, Desf., called Tree of Heaven,—but whose blossoms, especially the staminate ones, are redolent of anything but “airs from heaven,”—is much planted as a shade tree, especially in towns, and is inclined to spread from seed....(Adv. from China.)

1867 GRAY, *Manual of the botany of the northern United States* (1889), p. 107.

Amuck, frenzied, a homicidal frenzy: the most famous of Malayan words in English, best known in the phrase *to run amuck*. It was formerly speld also *amock*, and is now often speld *amok*, in more exact transliteration of the Malay. At one time the Spanish form *amuco*, Portuguese *amouco*, New Latin **amucus* (plural **amuci*, *amuchi*, *amouchi*), wer in some English use. The second syllable has also become detacht as an independent word, *muck*. See below.

The Malay word is أَمْقَ āmuk, āmok (pronounced ā'muk, ā'mok, or ā'mu, ā'mo); Lampong *amug*, Javanese *hamuk*, Sundanese *amuk*, Dayak *amok*. It means ‘furious, frenzied, raging, attacking with blind frenzy’; as a noun, ‘rage, homicidal frenzy, a course of indiscriminate murder’; as a verb, mengāmuk, ‘to run amuck,’ ‘to make amok’ (Dutch *amok maken*, or *amokken*).

A mōc. Est in vsu. Si quando quis non sanæ mentis, vel omnino desperatus, in interitum se præcipitat. Item significat opprimere, occidere, inuadere, oppugnare, &c. 1631 HAEX, p. 2.

أَمْقَ āmuk, engaging furiously in battle; attacking with desperate resolution; rushing, in a state of frenzy, to the commission of indiscriminate murder; running a-muck. It is applied to any animal in a state of vicious rage.... 1812 MARSDEN, p. 16.

A m u k (J). An a-muck ; to run a-muck ; to tilt, to run furiously and desperately at every one ; to make a furious onset or charge in combat.

1852 CRAWFORD, p. 5.

A m o k, woede, razernij, moord in arren moede ; Měng a m o k, in razende woede alles overhoop loopen of steken (ook van dieren), een verwoeden aanval doen, amok maken, in woede moorden, enz.; Pěng- a m o k, de persoon die, of het dier, dat amok maakt ; het amok-maken, enz.

1895 MAYER, p. 13.

Also 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 21; 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 13; 1869 KLINKERT, p. 13; 1875 FAVRE, 1:108; 1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:105; 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887) 2:3; 1894 CLIFFORD and SWETTENHAM, 1:47; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 42.

'Amoeg, het in razernij rondlopen en zonder aanzien des persoons wonden. 1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsche woordenlijst*, p. 72.

Hamoek. A. moord ; verwoed blindlings moorden. Amok. *Negoro Botowi harang klébbón hamoek*, te Batavia ontstaat zelden amok....

1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Javaansch en Nederduitsch woordenboek*, p. 135.

... [hamuk] N. K. furieux, un furieux, une attaque furieuse. ... [ngamuk] attaquer avec fureur, attaquer avec courage ; courir avec fureur pour tuer tous ceux qui se présentent....

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanaise-français*, p. 51.

Amuk, to fight furiously, to attack indiscriminately, to smash and destroy. Said of any animal unmanageable from rage....

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 13.

Amok (zur Verstärkung oft *ampur* dahinter), wüthender, mörderischer Anfall. *Mamok, mamok mampur*, wüthend anfallen....

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 8.

The corresponding word in Malagasi, *hamu* (*hamou*), means 'drunk' ; a recognition of the fact which it took no Solomon to discover : "Luxuriosa res, vinum, et tumultuosa ebrietas" (Vulgate, Prov. 20:1); "strong drink is raging" ; or, as in the revised version, "strong drink is a brawler." One who runs amuck is all these. The Malay version is mild. **A m o k** is reserved for stronger occasions. In the Dutch presentation :

'Ajer 'angawr 'itúlah penjindir, dàn 'aràkh 'itúlah penggangguw ['water of grape, that (is a) mocker, and arrack, that (is a) brawler'].

1821 'Elkitâb, 'ija 'itu, sagala súrat perdjandjí'an lâma dàn bahâruw tersâlin kapada bahâsa Mâ-lâjuw, Tjâlsî [Chelsea], p. 754.

The earliest mention of the word in European literature, so far as my quotations show, is in Spanish (c. 1516), where it appears as *amuco*, and is understood to mean the frenzied person himself.

There are some of them [the Javanese] who....go out into the streets, and kill as many persons as they meet....These are called *Amuco*.

c. 1516 BARBOSA, tr. Hakluyt soc. (1866), p. 194. (N. E. D.)

The corresponding Portuguese *amouco* is found :

That all those which were able to bear arms should make themselves *Amoucos*, that is to say, men resolved either to dye, or vanquish.

1663 COGAN, tr. Pinto's *Travels*, l. 199. (N. E. D.)

The Spanish or Portuguese form also appears as New Latin **amucus*, plural **amuci*, found speld *amouki*, *amouchi*.

There are also certaine people called *Amouchi*, otherwise *Chiavi*, which....going forth, kill every man they meeete with, till some body (by killing them) make an end of their killing.

1613 PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, p. 425.

Those that run these are called *Amouki*, and the doing of it Running a Muck. 1696 OVINGTON, *A voyage to Suratt*, p. 237. (Y. p. 15.)

The word appears in the same sense, 'a frenzied man,' also in an English form, *amock*, *amok*.

To run amock is to get drunk with opium....to sally forth from the house, kill the person or persons supposed to have injured the *Amock*, and any other person that attempts to impede his passage.

1772 COOK, *Voyages* (1790), 1:288. (N. E. D.)

At Batavia, if an officer take one of these *amoks*, or *mohawks*, as they have been called by an easy corruption, his reward is very considerable ; but if he kill them, nothing is added to his usual pay....

1798 S. H. WILCOCKE, tr. Stavorinus, *Voyage to the East Indies*, 1:294. (Y.)

The Malay word having no precise grammatic label as adjective or noun, came into general English with no definit grammatic status, in the phrase "to run amuck," where *amuck*, tho' properly a predicate adjective, has been regarded also as an adverb, analogous to "to run *atilt*," "to turn *aside*," etc., and as a noun. See preceding quotations.

Most commonly the word was divided, *a muck*, and taken as an adverbial phrase, with the preposition *a*, which was then sometimes joind to a second syllable with a hyphen, to run *a muck*, or *a-muck* ; as the adverbial phrase in *to fall a sleep* was written *a-sleep*, now *asleep*. Otherwise the word so divided was taken as a complementary accusativ, the article *a* with its noun *muck*—to run *a muck*, understood as 'to run a course of indiscriminate slaughter.'

Like a raging Indian....he runs *a mucke* (as they cal it there) stabbing every man he meets.

1672 MARVELL, *Rehearsal transposed*, 1:59. (N. E. D.)

And they (the Mohammedans) are hardly restrained from running *a muck* (which is to kill whoever they meet, till they be slain themselves) especially if they have been at Hodge, a Pilgrimage to Mecca.

1698 FRYER, *A new account of East India and Persia*, p. 91. (Y. p. 15. See other quo's. in Y.)

Macassar is the most celebrated place in the East for “running a muck.”

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 134.

In fact he enjoyed the reputation of having run *a-mok* through every one of the Ten Commandments, which alone made him interesting.

1896 LOCKER-LAMPSON, *My confidences*. (In *The Athenaeum*, April 11, 1896, p. 470.)

From “to run a muck,” with *muck* regarded as a noun, came the separate use of *muck* in the sense of ‘a course of frenzy.’ Dryden is clear on this point. He “runs an *Indian muck*.”

Frontless and satire-proof, he scours the streets
And runs an Indian *Muck* at all he meets.

1687 DRYDEN, *The hind and the panther*, l. 2477.

It is not to be controverted that these desperate acts of indiscriminate murder, called by us *mucks*, and by the natives *mongamo* [mengāmōk], do actually take place, and frequently too, in some parts of the east (in Java in particular).

1784 MARSDEN, *Hist. of Sumatra*, p. 239. (Y.)

They [the Javans] are little liable to those fits and starts of anger, or those sudden explosions of fury, which appear among northern nations. To this remark have been brought forward as exceptions, those acts of vengeance, proceeding from an irresistible phrenzy, called *mucks*, where the unhappy sufferer aims at indiscriminate destruction, till he himself is killed like a wild beast, whom it is impossible to take alive. It is a mistake, however, to attribute these acts of desperation to the Javans.

1817 RAFFLES, *Hist. of Java*, 1:250.

The spirit of revenge, with an impatience of restraint, and a repugnance to submit to insult, more or less felt by all the Indian islanders, give rise to those acts of desperate excess which are well known in Europe under the name of *mucks*.... A *muck* means generally an act of desperation, in which the individual or individuals devote their lives, with few or no chances of success, for the gratification of their revenge.The most frequent *mucks*, by far, are those in which the desperado assails indiscriminately friend and foe.

1820 CRAWFORD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 1:66-67.

Amuck, or *amok*, is also found as a noun, ‘a course of homicidal frenzy.’

One morning, as we were sitting at breakfast, Mr. Carter’s servant informed us that there was an “*Amok*” in the village—in other words, that a man was “running a muck.”

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 134.

Hence it is simply said—they made “*amok*.”

1869 *Id.*, p. 134.

The tale of the restless dread and suspense which held the whole community, when some mutineer, with the desperate spirit of *amok* in him, was at large, and the exciting efforts to effect and to elude capture, was a chapter which demanded little from the narrator’s art to engage

my sympathies and my profound interest in this community, living its chequered life so far from the sympathies of the world.

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 16.

It appears that "the desperate spirit of *amok*" is utilized sometimes as a social hint at a dance in Sumatra, much as a knife or a revolver at a dance in Kentucky.

His [Master of the Ceremonies] office is both a delicate and a difficult one. He must himself be of good position in the community, and be more or less a general favourite ;....for the parents or the relatives of the higher-ranked of the dancers, feeling themselves insulted, have suddenly revenged themselves by *amok*—that mode of retribution which is to them the swiftest and most gratifying.

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 148.

Amok is also used as an English verb, 'to run amuck.' So Dutch *amokken*.

The Magindinao Illanun lashed himself to desperation ; flourishing his spear in one hand, and the other on the handle of his sword, he defied those collected about him : he danced his war-dance on the sand : his face became deadly pale : his wild eyes glared : he was ready to *amok*, to die, but not to die alone.

1842 BROOKE, *Journal*, in Mundy, *Narrative of events in Borneo and Celebes* (1849), 1:309.

But hearing nothing for some time, we went out, and found there had been a false alarm, owing to a slave having run away, declaring he would "amok" because his master wanted to sell him.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 134. [Three more instances, p. 134, 134, 135.]

Babirusa, also speld *babirussa*, and, badly, *babiroussa*, and, worse, *babyroussa*, *babyroussa*, the so-cald "hog-deer" of the Malayan islands. New Latin *babirussa*, Sp. *babiruza*.

The Malay name is بابي روس bābī rūsa, meaning, not as usually translated, according to the order of the words, "hog-deer" or "pig-deer," but, according to Malay syntax, "hog (like) deer," that is "deer-hog": بابي روس bābī, hog, rūsa, deer.

Babbi. *Porcus*.

1631 HÆX, p. 4.

بابي بابي bābī and باب bābī a hog, pig; pork. Bābī ūtan the wild hog. Bābī rūsa an animal of the hog kind with peculiar tusks resembling horns, from whence it is named the hog-deer. (See Valen-tyn, vol. iii. plate, fig. C.) 1812 MARDEN, p. 30.

Babi-rusa. The hog deer; literally, "the deer hog," *Babi-rusa alfurus*. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 14.

بَابِي bābi, varken: —oetan, *sus verrucosus*, —tanah, *sus vittatus*, —roesa, hertzwijn, *sus babyrussa*....(Jav. *id.* tam varken. Bat. *id.* Mak. Boeg. *bawi*. Daj. *bawoi*). 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 26.

بَابِي bābi, cochon, porc.... 1875 FAVRE, 2:166.
—bābi rūsa, le sanglier ou
cochon-cerf (*sus babi russa*). 1881 gives only rūsa bābi (2:94).

Also 1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:178; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 76; 1895 MAYER, p. 27; 1895 CLIFFORD and SWETTENHAM, 2:103. SWETTENHAM

The word bābī is in use throughout the Archipelago, in a great variety of forms: Malay بَابِي bābi, Lampong *baboi* (C.), Javanese and Sundanese *babi*, Balinese *bahwi* (C.), Madurese *babi* (C.), Biajuk *bawoi* (C.), Dayak *bawoi*, Macassar *bawi*, Bugis *bawi* (C.), Buru *fafu*, Aru and Ke islands *fawu*, *wawu*, *waf*, *fef*, Timor *fahi* (C.), Tetu (Timor) *fahi*, Kaladi (Timor) *pahi*, Rotti *baf* (C.), Tagal (Philippine islands) *babuy*, *baboy*, all 'pig.' The forms markt "C." ar in Crawfurd's *History*, 1820, 2:144.

Babi, L. zwijn, varken. 1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, Javaansch en Nederduitsch woordenboek, p. 3.

... [babi] N. cochon, porc.

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. Javanais-français*, p. 518.

Babi, a pig, a hog, a swine.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda Lang.*, p. 29.

Bawoi, Schwein....

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 60.

Varken. Maleisch *babi*, Wokam *fawoe*, Oedjir *fef*, Eli Ellat *wawoe*, Oorspronk *waf*. 1864 EIJBERGEN, *Korte woordenlijst van de taal der Aroe- en Keij-eilanden*, p. 567.

Babi, fafoe. 1874 JELLESMA, *Woordenlijst van de taal der Alifoeren op het eiland Boeroe*, p. 3.

Pig, Kaladi *pahi*, Tetu *fahi* [in Timor].

1866 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 494.

Babirusa appears in English use in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The head of a *Babiroussa*; it hath two long Tushes on the lower jaw, and on the upper two Horns [the canine teeth] that come out a little above the Teeth and turn up towards the Eyes.

1673 RAY, *Observ. made in a journey through part of the Low Countries*, etc., p. 29. (S. D.)

See other quotations (1696, 1774, 1790) in the *Stanford dict.* and N. E. D., and references in PENNANT, *Synop. quadrupeds*, 1771, p. 73.

The wild pig seems to be of a species peculiar to the island; but a much more curious animal of this family is the *Babirusa* or Pig-deer, so named by the Malays from its long and slender legs, and curved

tusks resembling horns. This extraordinary creature resembles a pig in general appearance, but it does not dig with its snout, as it feeds on fallen fruits. The tusks of the lower jaw are very long and sharp, but the upper ones instead of growing downwards in the usual way are completely reversed, growing upwards out of bony sockets through the skin on each side of the snout, curving backwards to near the eyes, and in old animals often reaching eight or ten inches in length.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890),
p. 211. (See also p. 213, 202, 299, 300.)

... the region in the S. E. of the Bay of Kajeli, where alone in Buru the singular Hog-deer (the *Babirusa*), which is known elsewhere only in Celebes, was to be found.... This singular animal uses its curious upturned and hooked teeth, the natives told me, to hold to the bottom of ponds by, when hard pressed by hunters.

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 407 (Buru).

Balachan, *blachan*, also *balachong*, *blachang*, *blachong*, formerly also *balachaun*, *balachoung*, *balichang*, a fish condiment of a very pronounced nature, the same as the Javanese *trassi*.

Malay **بلاچن** *balāchan*, *bēlāchan*, Achinese *belāchan*, Sundanese *balāchang*, also spread into various dialects of Borneo, and other islands.

بلاچن *balāchan* caviare; small fish, prawns or shrimps, pounded in a mortar, and preserved with spices. *Balāchan īkan* caviare of fish. *Balāchan ūdang kechil*, caviare of shrimps.

1812 MARSDEN, p. 44.
بلاچن *bēlatjan*, toespijs bestaande uit gezouten en dan gestampte en gedroogde vischjes of dergelijke, 't Jav. mal. *trasi*.

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 38.

Klinkert is more emphatic :

بلاچن *bēlatjan*, is geen toespijs, maar een dikke, bruine conserf van kleine vischen of garnalen, waarvan immer iets in de toespijzen, zooals kerrie, sambal, enz. gemengd wordt, om ze aangenaamer van smaak te maken. De stank er van is ondragelijk en het overmatig gebruik veroorzaakt verzwering van neus- en mond-holte.

1869 KLINKERT, p. 36.

بلاچن *belāxan*, du caviar, petits poissons ou chevrettes séchés au soleil, broyés dans un mortier et formant une conserve que l'on mêle au carry, aux épices etc., pour servir d'assaisonnement au riz. . . . Sund. . . . *balaxang*.

1875 FAVRE, 2:302.

Also 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 48; 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 20; 1887 LIM HIONG SENG, 1:57; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 112; 1895 MAYER, p. 42; 1895 CLIFFORD and SWETTENHAM, 2:189, 250.

بلاچن *bēlatjan* trassi, gezouten en fijn gestampte kleine garnalen, die met kerrie, sambal enz. worden ver mengd.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 37.

Balachang, a superior variety of Délan or Trasi. It is of a yellowish colour and made of the choice of materials from which Délan is made....

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 34.

Maleisch *belatjan*, Sampitsch *balatjan*, Katingansch *balatjan*, kaviaar (trassie).

1872 TIEDTKE, *Woordenlijst der Sampitsche en Katingansche taal*, p. 12.

The composition is first described by Dampier :

Balachaun is a composition of a strong savour, yet a very delightsom dish to the natives of this country. To make it, they throw the mixture of shrimps and small fish into a sort of weak pickle, made with salt and water, and put it into a tight earthen vessel or jar. The pickle being thus weak, it keeps not the fish firm and hard, neither is it probably so designed, for the fish are never gutted. Therefore, in a short time they turn all to a mash in the vessel ; and when they have lain thus a good while, so that the fish is reduced to a pap, they then draw off the liquor into fresh jars, and preserve it for use. The masht fish that remains behind is called *balachaun*, and the liquor poured off is called *nuke-mum*. The poor people eat the *balachaun* with their rice. 'Tis rank scented, yet the taste is not altogether unpleasant, but rather savory, after one is a little used to it. The *nuke-mum* is of a pale brown colour, inclining to grey, and pretty clear. It is also very savory, and used as a good sauce for fowls, not only by the natives, but also by many Europeans, who esteem it equal with soy.

1697-1709 DAMPIER, *Voyages*, 2:28. (1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 1:197.)

There is one mode of preparing and using fish, of so peculiar a nature, but so universally in use, that it is worth a detailed description. This preparation, called by the Malays *blachang*, and by the Javanese *trasi*, is a mass composed of small fish, chiefly prawns, which has been fermented, and then dried in the sun. This fetid preparation, so nauseous to a stranger, is the universal sauce of the Indian islanders, more general than soy with the Japanese. No food is deemed palatable without it.

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 1:197.

Some fish, others manufacture *balachan* ; some trust to their net, others to their stakes : and at this season salt is in great demand.

1842 BROOKE, *Journal*, in Mundy's *Narrative of events in Borneo and Celebes* (1848), 1:305.

Then we had a slim repast of soda water and bananas . . . and the boatmen prepared an elaborate curry for themselves, with salt fish for its basis and for its tastiest condiment *blachang*— a Malay preparation much relished by European lovers of durian and decomposed cheese. It is made by trampling a mass of putrefying prawns and shrimps into a paste with bare feet. This is seasoned with salt. The smell is penetrating and lingering.

1883 BIRD, *Golden Chersonese*, p. 180.

See other quotations, 1784 MARSDEN, *Hist. of Sumatra* (1811), p. 57 ; 1817 RAFFLES, *Hist. of Java*, 1:98 ; 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 195.

Banteng, also *banting*, the wild ox of Java, Borneo, and the Malay peninsula, *Bos banteng*.

Malay **بنڠ** *banteng*, *banting*, Javanese *banteng*, Sundanese *banteng*, Balinese *bantèng*, Dayak *banting*. The word is regarded as original in Javanese.

بنڠ *banting* wild koebeest. 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 52.

Banteng (Jav.). The wild bull and domestic kine of the same stock.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 16.

بنڠ *banting* . . . III. het roode of lichtbruine runderras van de Padangsche bovenlanden, T. (Jav. *banteng*, en Daj. *banting*, wilde os, bos *sundaicus*). 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 41.

بنڠ [*banting*] . . . II. naam eener soort van wild rund. 1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:266-7.

بنڠ *banteng*, Jav. e. s. v. wild rund, zie *sĕladang*. 1893 KLINKERT, p. 122.

These are the Javanese and other entries :

Bantēng, A. woudstier, wilde os. *Bantēng tawan kanin*, de gevangene wilde stier is gewond. 1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Javaansch Nederduitsch woordenboek*, p. 9.

. . . [*banteng*] N. K. boeuf sauvage.

1870 FAVRE, *Dictionnaire javanais-français*, p. 492.

Bantēng, the wild cattle, the wild bull. Found among the mountains, or in lonely forests in the Sunda districts. The bulls are handsome animals, sleek and black, with noble horns; the cows are inferior animals, and fawn-coloured. 1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 40.

Bantēng H. van sampi. [See SAPI-UTAN.]

1876 ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 195.

Banting, eine Art sehr wildes auf Borneo lebendes Rindvieh.

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 42.

The *banteng* has his share in English mention :

A wild ox is found in the forest of Java, the same which is found in the peninsula and Borneo, but which is wanting in Sumatra. This is the *banteng* of the Javanese and the *Bos sondaicus* of naturalists. The Dutch naturalists inform us that all attempts to tame it have been vain, as in the case of the buffalo of the American prairies.

1856 CRAWFURD, *Descriptive dict. of the Indian islands*, p. 172.

The most striking proof of such a junction is, that the great Mammalia of Java, the rhinoceros, the tiger, and the *Banteng* or wild ox, occur also in Siam and Burmah, and these would certainly not have been introduced by man.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 92.

Not much less than the rhinoceros is the *banting* or *Bos sondaicus*, to be found in all the uninhabited districts between 2000 and 7000 feet of elevation. 1881 *Eneyc. Brit.*, 13:602, s. v. JAVA.

In the forests on the southern slopes of the Malawar and the Wayang [Java], the *banteng* (*Bos banteng*) lived in considerable herds. The full-grown animal has a magnificent head of horns.... No more bellicose and dangerous inhabitant of the forest than a wounded bull need hunter care to encounter. 1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 116.

See also Bickmore (1869), p. 72; and *Riverside nat. hist.* (1884-1888), 5:321.

Bohon upas, the poison-tree of the East Indies, of which fabulous stories were told, and which thus became a favorite matter of allusion in literature and rhetoric.

The name also appears as *bohun upas* and *bon upas*. The initial *b* is a blunder. The proper form would be **pohon* or **puhun upas*; Malay قوهن اوڠس pōhon or pūhun ūpas, 'tree of poison'. See further under UPAS.

Pūhūn ūpas, the poison-tree, arbor toxicaria Macassariensis, Thunb. [See full quot. under UPAS.] 1812 MARSDEN, p. 24.

اوڠس oepas, I. vergiftig plantensap, plantaardig vergift: pohon —, vergiftboom, inzond. *antiaris toxicaria* en *strychnos tieute*, Beroepas. (Jav. —. Mal. ایفه ipoeh.) 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 20.

اوڠس قوهن pōhon ūpas, arbre dont le suc est un poison (*antiaris toxicaria* et aussi *strychnos tieute*). 1875 FAVRE, 1:31.

The following appears to be the first mention in English of the "Bohon upas":

The following description of the *Bohon Upas*, or Poison Tree, which grows in the Island of Java, and renders it unwholesome by its noxious vapours, has been procured for the *London Magazine*, from Mr. Heydinger, who was employed to translate it from the original Dutch, by the author, Mr. Foersch, who, we are informed, is at present abroad, in the capacity of surgeon on board an English vessel....

'In the year 1774, I was stationed at Batavia, as a surgeon, in the service of the Dutch East India Company. During my residence there I received several different accounts of the *Bohon Upas*, and the violent effects of its poison.' [Etc., etc.]

1783 *London magazine*, Dec., p. 512-517. (Y. p. 731.)

From the fabulous narrative thus introduced, the *Bohon Upas* and the simple *Upas* soon past into literary and oratoric allusion. See further under UPAS.

C'est au fond des sombres forêts de l'île de Java que la nature a caché le *pohun upas*, l'arbre le plus dangereux du règne végétal, pour le poison mortel qu'il renferme, et plus célèbre encore par les fables dont on l'a rendu le sujet.... 1808 (?) *Annales des voyages*, 1:69. (Y.)

Antiärис, Lesch. Antiar or Antschar, its Javanese name. Linn. 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Artocarpaceæ. This is the far-famed Upas poison-tree of Java—the *Boom* [*Boon*?] or *Bon Upas* of the Javanese.

1840 PAXTON, *Botan. dict.*, ed. Hereman (1868), p. 40.

The name is found used, by error, for the poison itself.

While the juice of some [“of the *Artocarpus* tribe”] is nutritive, that of others is highly poisonous. Thus *Antiaris toxicaria* is the source of the famous poison called *Bohun-Upas*, or Upas-Antiar, by the Javanese, and which is said to owe its properties to the presence of Strychnia.

1855 BALFOUR, *Manual of botany*, p. 519.

Emerson makes a characteristic use of the Bohon Upas; and many other writers mention it.

They [the English] stoutly carry into every nook and corner of the earth their turbulent sense; leaving no lie uncontradicted, no pretension unexamined. They chew hasheesh; cut themselves with poisoned creases; swing their hammock in the boughs of the *Bohon Upas*; taste every poison; buy every secret.

1856 EMERSON, *English traits*, ch. 8. (Wks. 1876, p. 103.)

Bruang, the Malayan bear, *Ursus* or *Helarctos malayanus*, cald also the honey-bear and the sun-bear.

The Malay name is بُرُونج brūang, brūwang, bērūwang;

Achinese *beruwang*, Batak *baruwang*, Sundanese *bruwang*, *baru-ang*, Dayak *bahuang*, Sampit (Borneo) *bahuang*, Macassar *baruwang*, Bugis *baruang*. According to Swettenham the word probably stands for *ber-rūang, from ber-, a verbal prefix, and rūang, a hole; meaning “the animal which lives in a hollow.” Compare *cave-bear*.

Bear (*ursus*) بُرُونج brūang. 1812 MARSDEN (*Eng.-Mal.*), p. 389.

[Not in the Malay-Eng. part.]

بُرُونج beroewāng of broewang beer.

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 45.

Bruwang (J.). A bear, *Ursus malayanus* of Horsfield.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 31.

بُرُونج broewang, de Maleische beer. (Mak. *id.* Bat. een oude beer, die een ronden, witten kring om den snuit heeft.)

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 34.

Bruang بُرُونج a bear. (Derived from *ruang* a hole. Ber-ruang, or *bruang* a hole-maker.) 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2: 19.

Also 1875 FAVRE, 2: 291; 1877 WALL and TUUK, 1: 227; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 102; 1895 MAYER, p. 49; 1895 CLIFFORD and SWETTENHAM, 2: 221, 273.

بُرُونج beroewang, de zwarte honigbeer.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 33.

Baruang, Poison. The bear of Sumatra and Borneo.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 42.

Bruwang, a bear. Not known on Java, except as brought from Sumatra or Borneo as a rarity. *Ursus Malayanus*.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 65.

Bahuang, Bär.—*Dengedengen bahuang*, etwas taub (so taub als ein Bär) sein. 1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 30.

Beroewang, Sampitsch *bahoewang*, Katingansch *oenda*, beer.

1872 TIETKE, *Woordenlijst der Sampitsche en Katingansche taal*, p. 11.

Bear . . . *buruang bruang*.

1833 [THOMSEN], *Vocab. Eng. Bugis and Malay lang.*, p. 20.

See also RAFFLES, *Hist. of Java* (1817), 2: App. 89.

The English use of the name is recent.

Here is also a small bear (*bruangh*) found elsewhere only in Borneo.

1883 *Encyc. Brit.*, 15:322, art. MALAY PENINSULA.

The genus *Helarctos*, meaning Sun Bear, strictly embraces but one species, *Helarctos malayanus*. The Malayan Bear or *Bruang*, is confined to the Indo-Malayan sub-region, that is, to the Malayan peninsula and the neighboring islands, Borneo, Sumatra and Java. It is much smaller than the Himalayan bear, not exceeding four feet and a half in length.

1888 *Riverside nat. hist.*, 5:371.

The *Bruang* has a smallish head and a short neck which is very strong, enabling it to tear up the great plantains . . . When tamed it shows so much affection and has so many droll ways as to make it an amusing and prized pet.

1888 *Id.*, 5:372.

Bruh, a Malayan monkey, *Macacus nemestrinus*. *Malay بُرُو*, *brū*, *bērū*, also with the weak final -k, *بُرُق* *bruk*, *bēruk*, *brok*; Achinese *بُرُوق* *bērok*, Balinese *brug*, Sampit and Katingan *beruk*.

برق *bruk* and *برو* *brū* a large species of monkey with a tail; an ape. 1812 MARDEN, p. 39.

برف *burokh*, eene apensoort gelijk aan een bairaan, met eenen rooden en kleinen staart. 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 44.

Bruk. Name of a species of ape. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 31.

برو *berū*, *brū*, v. *برق* *beruk*. 1875 FAVRE, 2:291.

برق *beruk*, *bruk*, nom d'une espèce de singe (magot, R. V.) (*simius nemestrinus*) (Pij.).... On trouve aussi *برو* *brū*. 1875 FAVRE, 2:292.

برق *beroek*, naam eener soort van apen—de zoogenaamde lampionsche aap; *inuus nemestrinus*.... 1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:222.

Brok بروق a large monkey with a short tail, often trained to gather cocoanuts and duriens. 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:19. (See also

1895 CLIFFORD and SWETTENHAM, 2:273.)

بروگ beroök, naam van een groot soort Lampongsche aap.

1889 LANGEN, Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal, p. 33. B'roeg, ben. van eene thans onbekende aapsoort.

1876 R. VAN ECK, Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek, p. 198. Maleisch broek, Sampitsch beroek, Katingansch beroek, zeker soort van aap. 1872 TIEDTKE, Woordenlijst der Sampitsche en Katingansche taal, p. 11.

See also RAFFLES, Hist. of Java (1817), 2: App. 89.

The bruh is not so well known in English as his brethren the kahau, the siamang, and the orang-utan.

In length of tail *M[acacus] nemestrinus* and *M. rhesus* hold a median position. The former species, remarkable for the length of the legs and the thinness of the short tail, is of the two the more terrestrial. It is a native of the Malay Archipelago, and is the *Bruh* of the Malays. The coat is brownish washed with yellow, the hair on the crown longer, and forming a radiating tuft behind. *M. rhesus* is, on the other hand, a native of India.... The tail is proportionally longer, thicker, and does not have the pig-like twirl of that of the *bruh*.

1884-88 Riverside nat. hist., 5:517.

Cajuput, also *cajeput*, *kajuput*, *kajeput*, *cajaput*, an East Indian tree, and an oil derived from it (and other trees).

Cajuput is more commonly, but less correctly, speld *cajeput*.

Cajeput, pronounced in the dictionaries "kajé-put" or "kajé-püt," that is, *cadzh'i-put*, *-püt*, is, like the Portuguese *cajeput*, a copy of the French *cajeput*, a bad form of *cajuput*. *Cajuput* or *kajuput* is an adapted form of *cajuputi*, which is also found: see CAJUPUTI. The *j* is the Dutch spelling of what is in English *y*, and in *cajuputi*, at least, it should be pronounced as *y* (that is, like *j* in *hallelujah*). Webster (1890) gives *cajuput* with an alternative pronunciation rendering *j* as *y*.

(1) *Cajeput* or *Cajeput tree*.

Kayu-putih. The *cajeput* myrtle, *Melaleuca cajeputi*.

1852 CRAWFORD, p. 70.

Prominent for their straight and shapely pillar-like stems stand out the Lakka (*Myristica iners*), the Rasamala (*Liquidambar altingiana*), and the white-stemmed *Kajeput* trees (*Melaleuca leucadendron*), all of them rising with imposing columns, without a branch often for 80 and sometimes 100 feet.

1885 FORBES, A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago, p. 74.

The road led over numerous small hills, from the top of which we got many pretty peeps of Haruka and Ceram, through Gum-tree—the famous *Kajeput*—forest and Kussu-grass fields.

1885 *Id.*, p. 296.

(2) *Cajeput oil*, often reduced to *cajeput*. The Malay name is *mīniāk kāyu pūtih*. But in Java *kāyu pūtih* is used also as the name of the oil (Rigg).

Cajeput, an oil brought from the East Indies resembling that of cardamom. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* (S. D.), p. 186.

The leaf of the smaller [Cayuputi trees], [affords] by distillation, the fragrant essential oil which has been used for medical purposes, sometimes internally as a powerful sudorific, but more frequently externally as an useful embrocation, under the ignorant and corrupt denomination of *Cajeput*. 1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 1:513.

The leaves of *Melaleuca minor* (*Cajuputi* of some), a native of the Moluccas, yield the volatile oil of *Cajeput*. It is a very liquid oil, of a grass-green colour, having a pungent camphoraceous odour, and capable of dissolving caoutchouc. It is used medicinally as a stimulant and antispasmodic. 1855 BALFOUR, *Manual of botany* (3d ed.), p. 428.

Doors all shut
On hinges oil'd with *cajeput*.

a. 1845 HOOD, *To Mr. Malthus* (N. E. D.).

Its [Kajeli] great items of export are fish....and the famous *Kajuput oil*, distilled by the natives from the leaves of the gum trees (*Melaleuca Kajuputi*) which form a large part of the vegetation of the shores of the Bay. 1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 391.

Cajeput. The name of a fragrant essential oil produced especially in Celebes and the neighbouring island of Bouro.... The drug and tree were first described by Rumphius, who died 1693. (See Hanbury and Flückiger, p. 247.) 1886 YULE and BURNELL, *Hobson-Jobson*, p. 109.

Cajuputi, also *cayuputi*, *kayuputi*, an East Indian tree, *Melaleuca leucadendron*, L. So in New Latin, *cajuputi*. Adanson used *caju-puti* as the generic name (1763, *Fam.* ii. 84); see *Index Kewensis* 1:372. *Cajuputi* should be pronounced as it is spelt, Romanly *cā-yu-pū'ti*, not "kaj-joo-pyoo'ty." Spanish *cayaputi*, Dutch *kajoe-poeti*.

The Malay name is كايو قوته *kāyu pūtih*. It means 'white tree' or 'white wood.' The bark is white, like the bark of the birch. The name appears also in other languages, Javanese and Sundanese *kayu putih*, Macassar *kayu puti*. In Bali *kayu putih*, 'White Tree,' is the name of a village (1876 Eck, p. 80).

... *Kāyū pūtih* a species of tree which yields a medicinal oil, *melaleuca-leucadendra*, L. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 235.

... *Kajoe poetih*, e. s. v. boom, uit welks bladeren de aetherische olie, minjāk *kajoe poetih*, wordt getrokken.

1893 KLINKERT, p. 479.

Also 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 70; 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 173; 1875 FAVRE, 1:231.

Kayu-putih, literally—white wood. The tree grows in the Moluccos; and on Java, the words *kayu-putih*, as in Europe, mean the essential oil derived from the tree. It is the *Cajeput* of Europe. *Melaleuca Cajeputi*.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 211.

... *Kayoe poeti*, soort van boom, *Melaleuca Cajuputi*, vooral bekend om zijn olie.

1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 35.

Kayu is the general Malay term for 'wood' or 'tree':

Cayou. Lignum.

1631 HAEX, p. 11.

كَيْوَ kāyū wood, timber; a tree; an idiomatic term used in counting certain substances....

1812 MARSDEN, p. 251.

Kayu (J). Wood, timber; a tree; an idiomatic term in the enumeration of some objects, and equivalent to "a roll" or "piece" in English.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 70.

Also 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 173; 1875 FAVRE, 1:231; 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:486; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 479; 1895 MAYER, p. 120; etc.

The word is found throughout the Archipelago; Achinese *kayih*, *kayee*, Batak *hayu*, Lampung *kayu*, Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese *kayu*, Dayak *kayu*, Macassar *kayu*, Bugis *aju*, Sangi-Manganitu *kaluh*, Buru *kau*, Aru *kai*, Kei *kayu*, etc. In many of the eastern isles, as in Bugis, it is found without the initial consonant, *ayo*, *aya*, *ai*, *aai*, *aow*, *ow*, etc. In the Moluccan form *ai*, it has emerged in English use as the unrecognized first element of the word *ailantus*. See AILANTUS, where the decapitate Malayan forms are given. The word also appears in the Philippine islands, Spanish *cáhuy*, Tagala and Bisaya *kahong*, and in Madagascar, Malagasi *hazu* (*hazou*), and throughout Polynesia, Fiji *kau*, Marquesan *kaau*, *akau*, Tongan *akau*, Tahitian *raau*, Maori *rakau*, etc. (See Tregear, *Maori-Polynesian compar. dict.*, 1891, p. 387-8.)

Kajoe hout *kajih*.

1880 ARRIENS, *Maleisch-Hollandsch-Atjehsche woordenlijst*, p. 45.

كَيْوَ kājéé, hout. 1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 201.

Kajoe, boom, hout....[Many kinds of trees are mentioned].

1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsche woordenlijst*, p. 3-4.

... [*kayu*] N. . . . [*kajeng*] K. bois, arbre....

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 163.

Kayu, wood, timber: sometimes used for a tree in general. *Kha* appears to be wood in Burmese. [A fanciful etym. follows.]

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 211.

Kaju, Holz, Baum . . . *Kajuan*, Gehölz (Wald)....

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 204.

... *kāyoe*, b. *kayoewa*, vnu. *kayoengkoe*, hout....

1869 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 35.

Boomstam, m. *kālūh*.

1860 RIEDEL, *Sangi-Manganitusch woordenlijste*, p. 381.

Hout, o. *kālūh*.

1860 *Id.*, p. 389.

Malay **كُمْبُونْدُ** pūtih is the ordinary word for 'white.' It is found in many languages. I omit quotations.

In English use *cajuputi*, *cayuputi*, *kayuputi* all appear.

A remarkable example of this is afforded in the *Cayuputi* trees (*Melaleuca leucadendron*) of the Indian islands, which are gigantic myrtles. These trees are easily distinguished in the forest by the whiteness of their bark, which has some resemblance in structure and appearance to that of the birch. This white colour gives to the tree its commercial and vulgar name of *Kayu-puti*, which means literally "white wood."

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 1:513.

The far famed *Kayu Putih*.

1842 BROOKE, *Journal*, in Mundy, *Narrative*, etc. (1848), 1:283.

There was a little brush and trees along the beach, and hills inland covered with high grass and *cajuputi* trees—my dread and abhorrence.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 295.

Next day we took a westward course through fields of tall Kussu grass dotted with *Kayu-puti* trees, and through swamps full of sago palms.

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 394 (Buru).

So *cajuputi-oil*, *cayu-puti oil*, *kayu-puti oil*.

Cayu-puti oil.

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 3:413, 414.

Rattans from Borneo, sandal-wood and bees'-wax from Flores and Timor, tripang from the Gulf of Carpenteria, *cajuputi-oil* from Bouru, wild nutmegs and mussoi-bark from New Guinea, are all to be found in the stores of the Chinese and Bugis merchants of Macassar.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 309.

Kayu-puti oil.

1869 BICKMORE, *Travels in the East Indian Archipelago*, p. 249.

Campong, also *kampong*, a Malayan village, a district or quarter of a city, an inclosure; the source of the Anglo-Indian term **COMPOUND**, which see.

Malay **كمونج** *kampong*, *kampung*, 'an inclosure, district, village,' (see quotations); also *adjectiv*, 'collected, assembled, inclosed'; with verb *formativis*, 'to assemble'; Batak *tampung*, Lampong *kampung*, Javanese *kampong*, Sundanese *kampung*, Dayak *kampong*, Macassar *kampong*, Tagal *kanpun*, 'an inclosure,' etc.; Malagasi *kamboună*, 'inclosed.'

Campon. Coniunctio, vel conuentus. Hinc viciniæ, & parua loca, campon etiam appellantur. 1631 HAEX, p. 11.

Malay **كمونج** *kampong* an inclosure, a place surrounded with a palisade; a fenced or fortified village; a quarter, district, or suburb of a city; a collection of buildings. . . . 1812 MARSDEN, p. 267.

كِمْپُونْجٌ kampong, eene buurt of menigte huizen, die alle door eenen algemeenen of ieder derzelve door eenen bijzonderen heining omgeven wordt. Eene wijk, buurt of kwartier in eene stadt. Een omheind stuk land, eene besloten plaats, afheining; buurt, wijk....

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 320.

Also 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 66; 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 182; 1875 FAVRE, I: 345; 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:543; 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:45; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 539.

Kampoeng, I. erf, wijk, aanplant; II. vereeniging van gezinnen (soembaj). 1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsche woordenlijst*, p. 2.

Kampung, a village; is properly Malay....

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 194.

Hardeland does not give a Dayak *kampong*, 'an inclosure,' but he gives the adjective *kampeng* 'closed,' 'obstructed' (as a door, a river, and figuratively, the heart or mind), with numerous derivatives.

Kampeng, versperrt [etc.].

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 222.

... *kampong*, Mal. een kampong, een omheinde plaats.

1859 MATTHES, *Makassarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 7.

In Malagasi the word (*kamboună*) has only the original sense 'collected,' 'enclosed' (1896 MARRE, p. 32).

Campong, *kampong* is common in English books of Eastern travel.

His *campong* was at Singi.

1844 BROOKE, *Journal*, in MUNDY, *Narrative*, etc. (1848), I:371.

I obtained the use of a good-sized house in the *Campong* Sirani (or Christian village). 1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 256.

Like all the cities and larger settlements in the Dutch possessions, Amboina is divided into a native *kampong* or quarter, a Chinese *kampong*, and a quarter where foreigners reside.

1869 BICKMORE, *Travels in the East Indian Archipelago*, p. 132.

There are Malay *campongs* (villages) scattered over the island, made up of a few rude bamboo huts, and two or three clusters of fruit-trees.

1875 THOMSON, *The Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, and China*, p. 18.

All islands are liable to the linguistic difficulty of their littoral being occupied by a superior seafaring and commercial race, either continuously or in detached "campongs," while the interior and unexplored mountains become the refuge of shy and uncivilized indigenes.

1878 CUST, *Sketch of the mod. languages of the East Indies*, p. 132.

The great coco-groves are by no means solitary, for they contain the *kampongs*, or small raised villages of the Malays.... In the neighborhood of Malacca these *kampongs* are scattered through the perpetual twilight of the forest....

1883 MISS BIRD, *The Golden Chersonese*, p. 137.

[*Kampong* also on pp. 139, 140, 296, 319, etc.]

In addition to the true natives of the town [Telok-betong in Sumatra], there was a large *campung* of Chinese, a few Arabs, with a considerable fluctuating population of traders from Borneo and Celebes, and other islands of the Archipelago.

1885 FOREES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 126. (*Kampong*, p. 197.)

Cassowary, a large bird related to the emu and the ostrich. This name came into English use early in the seventeenth century, and went through various spellings, *cassaway* (1673), *cassawarway* (1611), *cassawaraway* (1630), *cassiovary* (1690), *cassuary*, also with a Latinized termination *cassawaris* (1705), and sometimes *cassoware* (1651), and (as a poetic truncation) *cassowar* (1800 Southey); also in other languages, French *cusoar*, Spanish *casuáres* (1705 Stevens), *casobar*, *casoar* (1878 Dominguez), *casuel* ("cassiovary, large bird of prey"! 1879 Meadows), Portuguese *casuar* (Michaelis), Italian *casuário*, Dutch *casuaris*, *kasuaris*, German *cossebäres* (1672 in Yule), *kusuaris* (1682 in Yule), *casuar*, *kasuar* (1848); Swedish and Danish *kasuar*, Russian *kazuaru*, New Latin *casoaris* (1631 Bontius), *casuarius*.

The word *cassowary* has been generally referred to a Malayan origin, but the statements have been more or less inexact. Bontius (1631) says the bird, which he calls *emu*, is "vulgo Casoaris," that is, as he implies, the native name in Ceram is *casoaris*. Other statements followed; see forms and dates cited. From these earlier European mentions, the native name has been variously inferred and stated.

Worcester (1860) gives Malay *cassuvaris*. "Webster" (1864) gives "Hindost. *kassuvaris*." Littré (1877) gives Malay *cassuvaris*. Skeat (1879) quotes Littré for *kassuvaris*. Yule (1886) gives Malay *kasavāri* or *kasuāri*. The earlier forms cited as nominal English, Spanish, German, or Dutch, are of course all intended to reflect the Malayan name.

The correct European reflex would be *casuvari*, *casuari*, or *kasuvari*, *kasuari*. The Malay word is **كسواري** *kasuwāri*, less exactly transliterated *kasuāri*. But it is worthy of note that no Malay dictionary records the word until the year 1863. No form *kasuwāri* or one like it appears in Marsden (1812) or in Roorda van Eysinga (1825). Nor is *kasuwāri* in Crawfurd (1852). The first entry of *kasuwāri* in a Malay dictionary appears to be in Pijnappel (1863), where it is not given in alphabetic place, but is mentioned as an earlier form of *suwāri* (*soewari*). In Macassar the word is recorded, as *kasuwāri*, in 1859.

سواري *soewari*, *de casuaris* (van een vorm *kasoevari*).

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 143.

Klinkert, in his Supplement to Pijnappel (1869), takes no notice of either form.

The next dictionary entry, like Pijnappel's, is indirect, in the name *pōhon kasuāri*, 'cassowary tree' (1864-5 Van Ekris). See under **CASUARINA**. Then there are entries in 1875 Favre, 1880 Wall and Tuuk, 1895 Mayer.

كسواري *kasuwāri*, *kasuāri*, le casoar (*struthio casuarius*).
أدانه بارغ *adā-lah bārang kasuāri*, il y avait des casoars (H. Ab. 74). [No cognate forms cited.] 1875 FAVRE, 1:382.

خسوار [chasoewāri] of *soewāri*, *kasuaris* (vogel).
1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:78.

كسواري *kasoewari*, de casuaris. 1893 KLINKERT, p. 522.

Kasoewari, *casuaris*. 1895 MAYER, p. 126.

... *kasoewāri*, bep. *kasoewarīya*, *Casuaris*. 1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 66.

Beside the name *kasuwāri*, there is an other name *suwāri*, first mentiond so far as the quotations show, by Crawfurd, 1852. This appears also in Pijnappel 1863 (*soewari*), in Favre 1875 (*suāri*), and Wall 1880 (*soewāri*); and it is also recorded in Macassar (1859), as *sowāri*.

The two forms *kasuwāri* and *suwāri* are no doubt connected. Compare *kapūyū* and *pūyū*, a quail; *lingking* and *kelingking*, a fruit, the lichi. The office of the apparent prefix *ka-* is not clear. It does not seem to be the prefix *ka-* as used in connection with the suffix *-an*, to form certain verbal nouns or participles.

Suwāri appears in most of the dictionaries from Crawfurd (1852) down:

Suwari. The cassawary or emeu, *Struthio cassuarius*.
1852 CRAWFURD, p. 178.

Cassiovary, *Suwari*. 1852 CRAWFURD, *Eng. and Malay dict.*, p. 25.

سواري *soewari*, de casuaris (van een vorm *kasoewari*). 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 143.

سواري *suāri* = *كسواري* *kasuāri*. 1875 FAVRE, 2:640.

سواري *soewāri*, z. *chasoewāri*. 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:296.

سواري *soewari*, zie *kasoewari*. 1893 KLINKERT, p. 406. [Not in 1895 Mayer.]

... *sowāri*, = *kasoewāri*, *casuaris*. 1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 608.

The bird is mentiond, under a name now current as *emu*, in the following passage:

In Banda and other Islands, the bird called *Emia* or *Eme*, is admirable. It is foure foot high, somewhat resembling an Ostrich, but hauing three clawes on the feet, and the same exceeding strong: it hath two wings rather to helpe it running, then seruiceable for flight: the legges great and long.

1613 PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, p. 430.

The first English mention of the name *cassowary* appears to refer to a bird brought to England :

St. James his Ginny Hens, the *Cassawarway* moreover. (*Note by Coryat*. An East Indian bird at St. James in the keeping of Mr. Walker, that will carry no coales, but eat them as whot you will.)

1611 PEACHAM, in *Paneig. verses on Coryat's Crudities*, sig. l. 3 r^o (1776). (S. D.)

A *Cassawaries* or Emeus Egg.

1673 J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 28. (S. D.)

(See other quotations in S. D. and N. E. D.)

The *Cassawaris* is about the bigness of a large Virginia Turkey. His head is the same as a Turkey's; and he has a long stiff hairy Beard upon his Breast before, like a Turkey.

1705 FUNNEL, in Dampier's *Voyages*, 4:266 (1729). (Y.)

Cassawary, or *Emeu*, a large Fowl, with Feathers resembling Camels-Hair. 1708 and 1715 KERSEY.

Another large and extraordinary bird is the *Cussowary*, which inhabits the island of Ceram only. It is a stout and strong bird, standing five or six feet high, and covered with long coarse black hair-like feathers. The head is ornamented with a large horny casque or helmet, and the bare skin of the neck is conspicuous with bright blue and red colours. The wings are quite absent, and are replaced by a group of horny black spines like blunt porcupine quills.... This bird is the helmeted *cassowary* (*Casuarius galeatus*) of naturalists, and was for a long time the only species known.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890) p. 305.

See also 1774 GOLDSMITH, *Hist. of the earth* (1790), 5:6, p. 67, 73 (Jodrell); 1856 CRAWFURD, *Descriptive dict.*, p. 84; 1869 BICKMORE, *Travels in the East Indian Archipelago*, p. 150; 1889 WALLACE, *Darwinism*, p. 115.

The unreflecting voracity of the bird appears in the quotation in which he eats coals "as whot as you will." In the "experience," or at least in the travels, of a warlike German, quoted by Yule (1644-1659) he, the cassowary, swallowd 50 bullets, of a size not stated. According to a popular rime, the cassowaries of Timbuctoo, which ar ignored by the leading ornithologists, make light of a still heavier diet :

If I were a *cassowary*,
Far away in Timbuctoo,
I would eat a missionary,
Hat and boots and hymn-book, too.

a. 1880 *Auctor incert.*, loc. non cit.

Casuarina, an East Indian and Australian tree.

It is an Anglicized form of New Latin *casuarina* (Linnaeus, *Amoen. Acad.*, 1759, iv. 143, cited in *Index Kewensis*, 1893, 1: 457; Adanson, *Fam.* ii. 481, 1763, cited l. c.), a genus of trees of which many species are named.

This appears to be based on a Malayan name associating the tree with the cassowary. In Van EKris 1864 the Malay name pōhon kasuāri 'cassowary tree' is given as the synonym of several names of the tree in the Amboina region,—*laeceil, leweur, hueur, kweule, leahua*. An other Malay name is ՚erū or ՚rū (1893 Klinkert, p. 14). In Bareē (central Celebes) the tree is named *ogu*.

Laweur, zekere boom (pohon kasuari) (P.)—leweur (H. W. K.)—hueur (T. R.)—kweule (A.)—leahua (Kr.)

1864-65 A. VAN EKRISS, *Woordenlijst.... Ambonsche eilanden*, p. 107.

Ogū (T. ogū), casuarisboom.

1894 KRUYT, *Woordenlijst van de Bareē-taal*, p. 47.

Casuarina, kas-u-a-rin'a, s. (from the supposed likeness of the branches to the plumes of the Cassowary). A genus of plants, constituting the type and only genus of the order Casuarinaceæ. 1847 CRAIG.

The *Cassuarinas* [in Timur], especially, remind the observer of the Australian vegetation.

1856 CRAWFURD, *Dict. of the Indian islands*, p. 433.

Surrounding Elie House, near Colombo, in which I resided, were a number of tall *casuarinas* and India-rubber trees, whose branches almost touched the lattices of the window of the room in which I usually sat. These were the favorite resort of the tree-snakes, and in the early morning the numbers which clung to them were sometimes quite remarkable.

1861 TENNENT, *Sketches of the nat. hist. of Ceylon*, p. 305.

It was lovely in the white moonlight with the curving shadows of palms on the dewy grass, the grace of the drooping *casuarinas*, the shining water, and the long drift of surf.

1883 BIRD, *The Golden Chersonese*, p. 275.

Cockatoo, an East Indian parrot. The word has had many forms in English, *cockatoo, cokatoe, kokatu, kakatou, cockatooa*, and corruptly *cockatoon, cocadore, crockadore, jacatoo*, etc. Other European forms are French *cacatoès, kakatoès, cacatois*, Spanish *cacatua*, Portuguese *cacatou*, Dutch *kakatoo, kaketoe, kakato*, German *kakadu*, Swedish *kakadu, cacatu*, etc.

The Malay word is ككتوا kakatūwa, kakatūa, kakatūa, kakatūwā, ككتوه kakatūha; Javanese *kokotuwo*, Achinese *kakatuwa*, Sundanese *kakatuwa*; in the Amboina region *lakatua*, or without the terminal syllables, *laka, laki, laa*, also with only the terminal syllables, reduplicated, *tau-tau*.

The name is imitativ of the parrot's utterance. This is indicated not only by the common belief (see the English quotations dated 1662, 1705, and 1884-8), but by the 'dialectal' forms, and by the existence of other similar imitativ names for parrots, as

Malay **ككى** *kekē*, **كىكك** *kēkek*, Sunda *ēkēk*, a parroquet, Bugis *chakōlek*, a cockatoo, Maori *kaka*, a parrot, *kakapo*, the owl-parrot.

An other notion is that the bird derives its name from the Malay *kakatūwa*, 'a vise or grip'; but this is obviously a transfer from the name of the bird, in allusion to the grip of its claws or its beak. Compare *crane*, *crow*, *cock*, *goose*, English names of implements transferred from names of birds.

Wall and Tuuk declare that *kakatūwa*, which they write also in a form corresponding to *kakatūha*, is a compound of *kāka* and *tūha* (*tūah*), meaning, I suppose, 'old brother' or 'deeply colored brother'! This is not convincing.

ككتوا *kakatoewā* een vogel van de papagaaijensoort.

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 314.

ككتوا *Kakatuah*. A cockatoo.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 65.

ككتوا *kakatoea*, kakatoe.

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 179.

ككتوا *kakatūwa*, *kakatūa*, le kakatoes, oiseau du genre perroquet. . . . Sund. . . . *kakatuwa*. 1875 FAVRE, 1:302.

ككتوا I. *kakatēha* en *kakatēwā*, of *kakatēwā* en *kakatēwā* [sic]—smst. van *kāka* en *tēha* enz.—naam eener soort van grooten, witten papagaai, kakatoe, kaketoe. II. *kakatēwā* en *kaka tēwāh*, batav., nijptang en kaketoe.—B.

1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:524.

Kakah tua....kakahtua.

1887 LIM HIONG SENG, *Manual of the Malay colloquial*, p. 128, 149.

Also 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887) 2:44; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 526; 1895 MAYER, p. 120.

The name appears in Sundanese *kakatuwa*, Achinese *kakatuwa*, *kakaktua*. In the Amboina islands it is *lakatua*, *laka*, *laki*, *laa*, and *tautau*.

Kakatuwa, a cockatoo; used as applied to parrots imported from countries beyond Java, as the parrots of the Moluccos.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 187.

ككتوا *kakatoewa*, een groote witte papagaai.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 208.

Laka, witte kakatoea (R. Kr.)—*lakatua* (T. H. W. K. P.)—*tau* [=tau-tau] (P.)—*laki* (A.)—*laa* (Ht.).

1864-65 A. VAN EKRIS, *Woordenlijst....Ambonsche eilanden*. p. 104.

The cockatoo enterd English, according to the first quotation, with an evil reputation and a worse etymology.

Sparrowes, Robbins, Herons, (white and beautifull) *Cacatoes* (Birds like Parrots, fierce, and indomitable: and may properly be so called from the Greeke Κακῶν ὄν proceeding from an euill egge).

1634 SIR T. HERBERT, *Travels*, p. 212. (S. D., p. 254.)

Some rarities of naturall things, but nothing extraordinary save the skin of a jaccall, a rarely colour'd *jacatoo* or prodigious parrot....

1654 EVELYN, *Diary*, July 11. (Y., p. 175.)

An infinite number of Parrots, whereof there are several kinds.... Some are all white, or of a Pearl colour, having on their Crowns a tuft of Feathers of a Carnation red, and they are called *Kahatou*, from that word which in their chattering they pronounce very distinctly.

1662 J. DAVIES, tr. Mandelslo (1669), 1:26. (S. D.)

The *Crockadore* is a Bird of various Sizes, some being as big as a Hen, and others no bigger than a Pidgeon. They are in all Parts exactly of the shape of a Parrot. . . . When they fly wild up and down the Woods they will call *Crockadore*, *Crockadore*; for which reason they go by that name. 1705 FUNNEL, in Dampier, *Voyages*, 4:265-6. (Y. p. 174.)

See other quotations in Yule and S. D., 1638, 1698, 1719, 1750, 1775; also 1840 BROOKE (1848), 1:53.

Small white *cockatoos* were abundant, and their loud screams, conspicuous white colour, and pretty yellow crests, rendered them a very important feature in the landscape. This [Lombok] is the most westerly point on the globe where any of the family are to be found.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 119, 120.

Cockatoos [in the Aru islands]. [Their habits described at length.]

1869 WALLACE, *Id.* (1890), p. 341-343.

The true cockatoos belong to the genus *Cacatua* or *Plectolophus*. With two exceptions, the fifteen species are white.... They make very interesting pets, crying now "cockatoo," now "pretty cocky," or screaming with a voice far from musical.

1884-88 *Riverside nat. hist.*, 4:353-354.

Compound, an inclosure, a yard.

This is an Anglo-Indian sophistication of the Anglo-Indian *campong*, representing the Malay word *كمض* *kampong*, *kam-pung*, in early mention (1631 Haex) also written *campon*. The sophistication is like that which appears in *godown*, sometimes, *godon*, for *godong*, *gadong*, a Malayan word which is excluded from this paper as being of Indian origin. The other proposed etymologies of *compound* (see Yule, p. 186-8) are not tenable. For the Malay form, see under *CAMPONG*, which is now established in English use.

It is a curious coincidence that the Malay word which means literally 'brought together,' 'assembled,' has acquired an English form which assimilates it to a word which means 'put together.'

There [at Pollicull near Madapollam] the Dutch have a Factory of a large *Compounde*, where they dye much blew cloth, having above 300 jars set in the ground for that work; also they make many of their best paintings there.

1679 *Fort St. George Consns.* (on Tour), April 14. In
Notes and extracts, Madras, 1871. (Y., p. 782.)

The houses [at Madras] are usually surrounded by a field or *compound*, with a few trees or shrubs, but it is with incredible pains that flowers or fruit are raised.

1812 MARIA GRAHAM, *Journal of a residence in India*, p. 124. (Y.)

See other quotations (1696, 1772, 1781, 1788, etc.) in Yule, p. 186, 782.

At the entrance to the Rajah's *compound*....I was startled by suddenly coming on a tall pole with a fringed triangle near its summit.

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 472-473.

Coracora, a Malayan galley. Also *kora-kora* (1869 Wallace), *corocoro* (1774 Forrest) (= G. *korrekorre* 1659, in Yule); also (2) *caracora* (as New Latin, 1606, 1613), (3) *caracore* (1784), (4) *caracole*, *caracolle* (1622 Cocks, 1606 Middleton), and *karkollen* (a mere Dutch spelling) (1613 Purchas); (5) *caracoa* (from Spanish *caracoa*). The most correct form is *coracora*, derived, through the Portuguese *coracora*, *corocora*, from the Malay كورا *kōra* or كور *kōra*-*kōra*, *kura*-*kūra*, Macassar *kōrra*-*kōrra*, a kind of galley (see the quotations).

....*Kōra*-*kōra*, a large rowing boat or praw used by the people of the eastern islands. (See plates in Forrest's *Voyage to N. Guinea*.)

1812 MARDEN, p. 273.

Kura-kura. Name of a large kind of sailing vessel.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 82.

كور *koera*.... II. *koera-koera*, soort van oorlogssprauwen in de Molukken. (Liever *kōra*-*kōra*. Port. *carraca*?)

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 186.

كور *ou mieux* كور *kura*-*kūra* et *kora*-*kōra*, nom de certains prâhus de guerre dans les îles Moluques. Ce mot vient prob. du Port. *carraca*, une caraque. Mak. *kora-kora*. 1875 FAVRE, 1:294.

Also 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:561; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 554.

....1° *kōra*.... 2° *kōrra*-*kōrra*, bep. *kōrra*-*korrâya*, soort van vaartuigen, vroeger, vooral bij de honggi-togten in de Molukko's gebruikt.

1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 43.

The origin of the Malay *kōra*-*kōra* or *kura*-*kūra* has been variously stated.

(1) In one view it is a transferd use of the Malay كور *kūra*-*kūra*, also كور *ku*-*kūra*, a tortoise. The allusion would be,

one would suppose, either to the pace or to the shape; but the vessel is described as a “barque à marche rapide” (see quotation 1882 under CARACOA below), and nothing is said of its likeness in shape to a tortoise. It would seem more likely that the tortoise was named from the boat; but the words appear to be independent. The word for the tortoise is mentioned in all the dictionaries.

(2) In an other view the Malay *kōra-kōra*, *kura-kūra*, a vessel, is from the Arabic قرقور *qurqūr*, *qorqūr*, *kurkūr*, plural *qarāqīr*, *karākīr*, a large merchant vessel.

قرقور *qurqūr*, pl. *qarāqīr*, large long ship.

1884 STEINGASS, *Arabic-Eng. dict.*, p. 832.

According to Arabic scholars, this Arabic term is not native, but was borrowed at an early date, from the Greek κέρκοντος (whence Lat. *cercūrus*, *cercyrus*), a kind of vessel invented by the Cyprians. The Greek name itself is perhaps ultimately of Semitic origin (18.. Fraenkel, *Fremdwörter*, p. 217; 1895 Lewy, *Die semitischen fremdwörter im Griechischen*, p. 152). The Arabic word, in the plural *qarāqīr*, is asserted, by most writers, to be the source of the Romance word, Spanish *carraca*, Italian *caracca*, French *caraque*, whence the English *carrack*, *carrick* of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; but this view is without warrant.

In the absence of proof to the contrary, we may assume *kōra-kōra* to be native Malayan.

I give the English and other European quotations in the order of the five forms above discriminated.

(1) *Coracora*, *kora-kora*, *corocoro*.

A *corocoro* is a vessel generally fitted with outriggers, having a high arched stem and stern, like the points of a half moon.... The Dutch have fleets of them at Amboyna, which they employ as guardacostas.

1774 FORREST, *Voyage to New Guinea*, 23. (Y. p. 122.)

The boat was one of the kind called “*Kora-kora*,” quite open, very low, and about four tons burthen. It had outriggers of bamboo about five feet off each side, which supported a bamboo platform extending the whole length of the vessel. On the extreme outside of this sat the twenty rowers, while within was a convenient passage fore and aft. The middle portion of the boat was covered with a thatch-house, in which baggage and passengers are stowed; the gunwale was not more than a foot above water, and from the great top and side weight, and general clumsiness, these boats are dangerous in heavy weather, and are not unfrequently lost.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 266.

I add two French statements:

“The Malay *kora-kora* is a great row-boat; still in use in the Moluccas. Many measure 100 feet long and 10 wide. Some have as many as 90 rowers.”

18.. tr. MARRE, *Kata-Kata Malayou*, 87. (Y.)

Le sculpture des *korokoros* malais . . . annonce autant d'intelligence que de goût. 18 . . RIENZI, *Océanie*, 1:84. (Devic, p. 84.)

(2) *Caracora:*

... Nave consensâ, quam linguâ patriâ *caracora* nuncupant. Navigii genus est oblongum; et angustum, triremis instar, velis simul et remis impellitur. 1606 JARRIC, *Thesaurus*, 1:192. (Y.)

They exercife Sea-fights in their *Caracoræ*, or Galeots, with great Dexteritie. 1613 PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, p. 453.

(3) *Caracore:*

Caracores are light vessels used by the natives of Borneo....and by the Dutch as guarda costas in those latitudes.

1794 *Rigging and seamanship*, 1:240. (N. E. D.)

(4) *Caracole, caracolle (karkollen).*

The foremost of these Galleys or *Caracolles* recovered our Shippe, wherein was the King of Tarnata.

1606 *Last East-Indian voyage to Bantam and the Maluco islands*, E 2. (Y. p. 122.)

They haue [in Amboina] Gallies after their manner, formed like Dragons, which they row very swiftly: they call them *Karkollen*.

1613 PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, p. 453.
7 or 8 *carecoles* (or boates). 1622 R. COCKS, *Diary* (1883), 1:279. (S.D.)

(5) *Caracoa.*

Caracoa is a Spanish form, a modification of the Malay *kōrakōra*.

Caracōa, a fort of large Indian Boat.

1706 STEVENS, *Spanish and Eng. dict.*

Les Phillipines nomment ces batimens *caracoas*. C'est vne espèce de petite galère à rames et à voiles.

1711 in *Lettres édifiantes et curieuses* (1780-83), 4:27. (Y.)

Caracoa (la).—Barque à marche rapide qui se construit principalement dans le Sud de l'archipel.

1882 BLUMENTRITT, *Vocab. de l'espagnol des Philippines*, tr. Hugo (1884), p. 22.

Yule enters *caracoa* as a nominal English word, but I hav found no true English examples. *Caracoa* occurs 17 times in one of the Hakluyt society's publications, an edition, publisht in 1855, of "The last East-Indian voyage" (1606), but there is no telling whether *caracoa* occurs even once in the original (a quotation with *caracolles* is given above, from Yule). The editor indeed says that in editing the text, he has brutally mutilated the orthography, has starcht and ironed the punctuation, and has destroyd the proper names, substituting other names out of his own head. His exact words ar:

In editing the text, I have modernized the orthography and punctuation, and have restored the proper names to uniformity.

1855 ——, *The voyage of Sir Henry Middleton to Bantam and the Maluco islands* (Hakluyt soc. 1855), Advertisement, p. viii.

And in a note to his first mention of *caracoa* in the text, he says :

The word occurs near twenty times, and is variously spelt. I have given it the Spanish form. 1855 *Id.*, p. 34, note.

Yet there is no statement in the preface or on the title-page that the text was intended for kindergarten use.

Cuscus, an East Indian opossum. Sometimes Frenchified *couscous*; Dutch *coescoes*, F. *couscous*, N. L. *cucus*; from Malay *کوسکس* *kuskus* *کوسکس* *kūskus*, in Amboina *kusu*, in Manado *kusé*, in Timor *kui*.

کوسکس *kuskus* an animal of the opossum tribe; *didelphis orientalis*. (See Valentyn, vol. iii., p. 272, and pl. fig. D.) 1812 MARSDEN, p. 274.

Kuskus. Name of a didelphine animal, *Didelphis orientalis*.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 83.

کوسکس *koeskoes*, soort van buideldier, *didelphys*, in de Molukken.

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 178.

کوسکس *kuskus*, nom d'un animal de la famille des marsupiaux (didelphie), dans les Moluques. 1875 FAVRE, 1:382.

Koei. T[imor], een buideldier, *coescoes*. (A[mbo]n) *koesoe*; M[anado] *koesé*) 1876 CLERQ, *Het Maleisch der Molukken*, p. 28.

Cuscus was made familiar in English by Wallace and Forbes, but it is found earlier.

Cuscus maculatus.... This species, which is named *Coescoes* at the Moluccas, according to Valentyn, varies much in its colouring. At Wagiou....the natives call it *Schamscham*.

1839 Penny Cyclo., 14:460a.

The naked-tailed and strictly prehensile *Couscous* of the Moluccas.

1839 *Id.*, 460b.

Just as we had cleared away and packed up for the night, a strange beast was brought, which had been shot by the natives. It resembled in size, and in its white woolly covering, a small fat lamb, but had short legs, hand-like feet with large claws, and a long prehensile tail. It was a *Cuscus* (*C. maculatus*), one of the curious marsupial animals of the Papuan region. 1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 350.

[Also mentioned on pp. 104, 223, 301 and 324.]

The Marsupial species of *Cuscus* [italics in original] also, of which we have obtained three species, have interested us. They are very plenti-

ful, and at this season [May 21] the females all seem to have a little one in their pouch. One of these was a tiny creature about two inches long, quite hidden in its pouch, fixed by its lips formed into a simple round orifice to its mother's teat. They are much eaten by the natives, by whom they are caught in nooses set in the trees, or by artifice. In moonlight nights creeping stealthily to the foot of a tree where they have observed one sleeping, taking care not to lift their heads so that the light flash in their eyes, they imitate at short intervals its cry, by placing the fingers in the nose; the *Cuscus* descends, and is fallen on by the watchers below. The python is their greatest enemy, and devours large numbers of them as they cling to the branches during the day in a semi-torpid condition.

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, pp. 291, 292. [Amboina.]

Dugong, a large sirenian of the Eastern seas, *Halicore dugong*, also known in two other species, *H. tabernaculi*, of the Red Sea, and *H. australis*, of the Australian waters. It is allied to the American manatee.

The form *dugong* follows the French and New Latin *dugong* of Cuvier, *dugon* of Buffon, a blunder for *duyong*. The Malay word is دُيُونْجْ dūyōng, dūyung, دُيُونْجْ dūyōng; Achinese *duyun*, Javanese *duyung*, Macassar *ruyung*, Bugis *rujung*, Amboina *rukun*. In Bugis the name is applied to the dolphin.

دُيُونْجْ dūyōng a very large sea-animal of the order of mammalia, vulgarly called the sea-cow, and by naturalists, the *dugong* (from the Malayan word), which has given occasion to the stories of mermaids in the tropical seas.

1812 MARSDEN, p. 138.

دُيُونْجْ doejoeng een groot zeedier, gewoonlijk de zeekoe genaamd. Humba pōn ter-kedjut-lah me-liehat doejoeng jang āmat befar doedokh di pantej, ik verfchrikte op het zien van eene zeer grote zeekoe, welke op het strand zat.

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 165.

D'uyung (J). The lamantin or dugong. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 45.

دُيُونْجْ doejoeng, eene soort van zeekoe, halicore.doejong. Bēr-doejoeng-doejoeng, waggelen als eene zeekoe. (Jav. *doejoeng*. Mak. *roejoeng*. Boeg. *roedjoeng*.) 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 113.

دُيُونْجْ dūyung, nom d'un animal marin (vache marine M. Pij.). Jav. . . . *duyung*. Mak. . . . *ruyung* et Bug. . . . *rujung* dauphin.

1875 FAVRE, 1:859.

Also 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:126; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 312; 1895 MAYER, p. 90.

Lēloemba zeekoe. *Doejoen* zeevarken.

1879 DIAS, *Lijst van Atjehsche woorden*, p. 159.

[These entries should be transposed, as to the Dutch words.]

دوچه *doejoen*, de zeekoe.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 114.
Halicone dajong [sic] *doejong*.

1891 VORDERMAN, *Bijdrage tot de kennis
van het Billiton-Maleisch*, p. 392.

In Macassar it is *rūyung*, and its tears hav the property of calling the ladies' attention to one's merits :

... *roeyoeng*, soort van dolfijn, Boegin *roedjoeng*, idem. De tranen van dezen visch opgevangen, en daaraan het vermogen toegeschreven, om het hart eener schoone aan zich te verbinden.

1859 MATTTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 453.
Rukun, zekere visch (Ml. *doejong*) (T. R. Kr.)

1864-65 A. VAN EKRIS, *Woordenlijst
... Ambonsche eilanden*, p. 336.

In the first English mention of the animal which I hav noted, the name is not given :

They haue no Kine, but a Fish of like lineaments, which they take in their Nets.

1613 PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, p. 436.

Pennant calls it the "Indian walrus" :

Indian [Walrus]. Le *Dugon* de Buffon . . . W[alrus] with two short canine teeth, or tufks, placed in the upper jaw . . . [etc.] . . . It is said by one [traveller], that it goes upon land to feed on the green mos, and that it is called in the Philippines, the *Dugung*.* [Note: *De Buffon xiii. 377, the note.] 1771 PENNANT, *Synopsis of quadrupeds*, p. 338.

It was probably aquatic, like the *Dugong* and *Manatee*.

1845 C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. 5 : p. 82. (S. D., p. 339.)
Dugong. The Halicore dugong of naturalists is an inhabitant of the shallow seas of the Archipelago, but it is not numerous, or at least is not often caught by the fishermen. It is the *duyong* of the Malays, which naturalists mistaking a *j* or *y* for a *g*, have corrupted into *dugong*. During my residence in Singapore, a few were taken in the neighboring shallow seas, and I can testify that the flesh of this herbivorous mammifer is greatly superior to that of the green turtle.

1856 CRAWFURD, *Descriptive dict. of the Indian islands*, p. 125.

Tennent mentions the dugong as frequenting the shores of Ceylon, and discourses pleasantly of the mermaid myths for which the dugong is supposed to be responsible. He quotes Megasthenes, Aelian, and Valentyn.

Of this family, one of the most remarkable animals on the coast is the *dugong*, a phytophagous cetacean, numbers of which are attracted to the inlets, from the bay of Calpenty to Adam's Bridge, by the still water, and the abundance of marine algae in these parts of the gulf. . . .

1861 TENNENT, *Sketches of the nat. hist. of Ceylon*, p. 68. (See the whole account, p. 68-73.)

The mermaid, of the genus *Halicore*, connects the inhabitants of the land and water. This *Duyong*, described as a creature seven or eight feet long, with a head like that of an elephant deprived of its proboscis, and the body and tail of a fish, frequents the Sumatran and Malayan shores, and its flesh is held in great estimation at the tables of sultans and rajahs.

1883 BIRD, *The Golden Chersonese*, p. 9.

Once the *dugongs* were very numerous. The early traveller, Leguat, tells of seeing schools of several hundred, grazing like sheep on the seaweeds a few fathoms deep, in the Mascarine islands. The flesh is regarded as a special delicacy, and the Malay king claims, as royal property, all that are taken in his domains. The flesh of the young is compared to pork, beef, and veal; but the old *dugongs* are tougher and not so highly prized.

1884-88 *Riverside nat. hist.*, 5:211.

See also 1869 BICKMORE, p. 244; 1883 *Encyc. Brit.*, 15:390; 1885 FORBES, p. 313; 1886 YULE, p. 254.

Durian, a rich East Indian fruit; also the tree on which it grows, *Durio zibethinus*. Also speld *durion*, *durien*, *durean*, *dorian*, *duroyen*; Dutch *doerian*, French *dourian*, Italian *duri-an* (c. 1440), Middle Latin *durianus* (c. 1440), N. L. *durio(n)*; representing Malay دریان durian, literally 'thorny (fruit)' formd with the suffix *-an*, from دری dūrī, a thorn, spine. The fruit has a thick rind set with short stout spines. It is in Achi-nese *durian*, *dérien*, Lampong *deriyan*, Javanese *duren*, Amboina torian, *tolian*, *turen*, *tureno*, *torane*.

دُریان durian a rich fruit much prized by the natives, but to which the European palate does not readily accommodate itself; *durio zibethinus*, L. It takes its name from its prickly coat. (Vid. دری dūrī).

1812 MARSDEN, p. 132.

دُری dūrī a thorn, spine, prickle.... دریان durian a fruit (so called from its prickly coat), *durio zibethinus*, L. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 137.

دُریان doeriejan eene groote vrucht waarvan de pitten gegeten en door de inboorlingen voor zeer aangenaam gehouden worden, hebbende eenen onaangenaamen geur, die voor vele Europeërs onverdragelijk is.

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 157.

دُری dūrī, épine, piquant, pointe.... دریان durian, nom d'un fruit ainsi nommé parce qu'il est hérisse d'épines, le durian (*durio zibethinus*).... هنتو — durian hantu, دارن — durian dāun, deux espèces de dourian. Jav.... ri, épine, ... durén, le dourian. Bat.... duri, épine.

1875 FAVRE, 1:864-5.

... Dœrijan (gew. uitspraak derriyan), naam eener, voor velen, inz. Europeanen, walgelijke, doch door de ind. volken hooggeschatte

vrucht—*durio zibethinus*; de boom; soorten: d. dāoen; d. teng-gāoen; d. tēmbāga, met geel vleesch.

1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:122.

Also 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 43; 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 112; 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:29; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 299, 310; 1895 MAYER, p. 91.

Doerian, doerian. 1879 DIAS, *Lijst van Atjehsche woorden*, p. 154.

دِریان dēriēn, de doerianvrucht.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 110.

Dērijan, doerian.

1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsche woordenlijst*, p. 59.

... [duren] (nom d'un fruit épineux) le dourian malais.

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 176.

Doerēn naam van de bekende doerian-vrucht.

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 82.

Turen, zekere boomvrucht (Ml. durian) (T. R. Kr. H. W.)—torian (K.)—tolian (P.)—tureno (Ht. N.)—torane (A.).

1864-65 A. VAN EKRIS, *Woordenlijst....*

Ambonsche eilanden, p. 128.

See also RAFFLES, *Hist. of Java* (1817), 2: app. 100.

The durian is mentiond by Italian writers as early as the middle of the fifteenth century. See YULE.

The English mentions begin in the latter end of the sixteenth century, and, as usual, in translations of Spanish and Dutch writers.

There is one that is called in the Malacca tongue *durion*, and is so good that I have heard it affirmed by manie that have gone about the worlde, that it doth exceede in savour all others that ever they had seene or tasted.... Some do say that have seene it that it seemeth to be that wherewith Adam did transgresse, being carried away by the singular savour.

1588 PARKE, tr. Mendoza, *Historie of the great and mightie kingdom of China* (etc.), (Hakluyt soc., 1853) 2:318. (Y. p. 256.)

See other quotations 1598, 1662, 1665, 1727, 1855, 1878, in YULE and S. D.

The highest rank among the indigenous fruits, in the opinion of the natives, is given to the *Durian* (*Durio Zibethinus*), not at all excepting even the Mangustin, but most of strangers, from its peculiar and offensive odour, have at first a violent aversion to it.

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 1:419.

The Mangosteen, Lansat, Rambutan, Jack, Jambou, and Blimbing, are all abundant; but most abundant and most esteemed is the *Durian*, a fruit about which very little is known in England, but which both by natives and Europeans in the Malay Archipelago is reckoned superior to all others.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 56.

The *Durian* grows on a large and lofty forest tree, somewhat resembling an elm in its general character, but with a more smooth and

scaly bark. The fruit is round or slightly oval, about the size of a large cocoanut, of a green colour, and covered all over with short stout spines, the bases of which touch each other, and are consequently somewhat hexagonal, while the points are very strong and sharp. It is so completely armed, that if the stalk is broken off it is a difficult matter to lift one from the ground. The outer rind is so thick and tough, that from whatever height it may fall it is never broken.

1869 *Id.*, p. 57.

If I had to fix on two only, as representing the perfection of the two classes, I should certainly choose the *Durian* and the *Orange* as the king and queen of fruits. 1869 *Id.*, p. 58. (Also p. 41, 107, 236.)

From Muara-Rupit I proceeded to Surulangun, along a good road following the Rawas river, under a continuous shade of tall *Durian* trees from thirty-five to forty feet high—a growth of ten years. The road was carpeted throughout its length with their flowers, which were dropping off in vast numbers. In the flowering time it was a most pleasant shady road; but later in the season the chance of a fruit now and then descending on one's head would be less agreeable.

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 240.

Mr. Wallace draws from the fall of the durian an uncomplacent moral :

Poets and moralists, judging from our English trees and fruits, have thought that small fruits always grow on lofty trees, so that their fall should be harmless to man, while the large ones trailed on the ground. Two of the largest and heaviest fruits known, however, the Brazil-nut fruit (*Bertholletia*) and *Durian*, grow on lofty forest trees, from which they fall as soon as ripe, and often wound or kill the native inhabitants. From this we may learn two things: first, not to draw general conclusions from a very partial view of nature; and secondly, that trees and fruits, no less than the varied productions of the animal kingdom, do not appear to be organized with exclusive reference to the use and convenience of man. 1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 58.

But perhaps the falling durian and Brazil-nut are a crude effort of Nature, looking toward an extinction of savagery. If the savages would not dodge! So ineffectual are the "intentions" of Nature. The weighted fruits of the tropics and the stones of the towers of Siloam continue to fall, upon the just and the unjust. When gravity dispenses justice, the just must dodge, or be crushed.

Gecko, a sprightly lizard of interesting nature and domestic habits. Also spelt *gecco*, *gekko*; French *gecko*, German *gecko*, Dutch *gekko*.

Malay **شیک** *gēkōk* (Favre), *gekok* (Pijnappel), *gekko* (Marsden 1812, who says he has not found the Malayan orthog-

raphy). The final ڦ k is faint, and is omitted in the European form, as it was in *abada* for *bada*, Malay بادف bādak, and as it is in *bruh* from Malay brū for bruk, in *Ava* for Awak, in *Batta* for Batak, and so on. See ABADA and BRUH.

The Malay گیکق gēkōk is one of several different Malay names for the same animal, all within a small area of variation, and all evidently of an imitativ nature, suggestiv of the creature's peculiar cry. The other forms ar kēku, kēkuh, kēko, gaguh, gagoh, gago, gōkē, kōkē, tōkē, také, takek; in Lampung گےگاگ, Katingan (Borneo) keké.

Tōkē, také, takek, ar reflected in an occasional English form TOKAY. From one of these forms, or from an Indian or other name of similar form because of imitativ nature, wer drawn two forms which appear in English use of the eighteenth century, *chacco* and *jacco*.

گکه gaguh a large species of house-lizard which makes a very loud and peculiar noise; (also named kēku, gekko, gago, gōkē, and tōkē).
1812 MARDEN, p. 286.

Lizard . . . (great, noisy, house-) گکه gaguh. (It, or other species nearly like it, is also named kēkuh, gekko, gago, gōkē, and tōkē, the Malayan orthography of which words has not occurred.)
1812 MARDEN, p. 483.

گوکی gokej, (gekko) huishaagdis die een bijzonder geluid geeft.
1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 345.

گکه gagoh, een groote huishaagdis, die om deszelfs geluid kēko, gekko, gago, gōkej en tōkej genoemd wordt. 1825 *Id.*, p. 339.

گیکق gekok, bijname van de tokei, om het geluid dat zij maakt.
1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 202.

گیکق gekok, klanknaabootsend woord, door de Europeanen gebruikt om het beest aan te duiden, dat in 't MAL. en JAV. tēkek heet. Een hagedis, die aldus roept. 1869 KLINKERT, p. 219.

گیکق gēkōk, le gecko, petit lézard ainsi nommé par imitation de son cri. On le nomme aussi en Mal. گوکی tōke. 1875 FAVRE, 1:402.

The form gōke is also well establisht.

گوکی goké, koké, and toké [read ō in each form] a species of lizard that haunts old buildings, and makes a loud and peculiar noise.
(Vid. گکه gaguh.) 1812 MARDEN, p. 292.

گوکی gokej, (gekko) huishaagdis die een bijzonder geluid geeft.
1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 345.

Goke. A name for the tokay, or noisy lizard; v. Tākeh [read Tākek]. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 51.

تُوكَيْ tōke, gōke, bat[aksch] (bal[ineesch] *toeké*, T.), groote hagedis, gekko. (B.) 1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:425.

تُوكَيْ gōke, z. tōko [read tōke]. 1884 WALL and TUUK, 3:40.

The form *keké* appears in the Bornean dialect of Katingan :

Maleisch tjitjak, Sampitsch *tasakh*, Katingansch *kéké*, hagedis. 1872 TIEDTKE, *Woordenlijst der Sampitsche en Katingansche taal*, p. 27.

Maleisch tjitjak, Sampitsch *tasakh*, Katingansch *djonjoe kéké*, hagedis. 1872 *Id.*, p. 29.

In the Lampung language it is *gēgag*.

Gēgag, gekko. 1891 HELFRICH, *Proeve van een Lampongsch-Hollandsche woordenlijst*, p. 16.

An other name for this lizard, or some of its varieties is چیچاک chichah or چیچاک chichak, or چیچاک chéchač, Achi-
nese *chichak*, Javanese *chéchak*, Balinese *chéchék*, Sundanese *chakchak*, Lampong *kichak*, probably also imitativ. There are similar Indian names. In Marathi *chukchuk* is the cry of the lizard (1847 Molesworth, p. 409). In quotations below (1864, 1883), the Indian gecko says "chuck, chuck, chuck," in an other (1861), "chic, chic, chit."

The gecko became known first as a venomous and malicious creature. The later accounts make it a harmless, cheerful little reptil, with interesting habits, as the quotations show :

Of all animals the *gekko* is the most notorious for its powers of mischief; yet we are told by those who load it with that calumny, that it is very friendly to man; and, though supplied with the most deadly virulence, is yet never known to bite.

1774 GOLDSMITH, *Hist. of the earth* (1790), 7:142 (in Jodrell, 1820).

Tennent givs an interesting account of the geckoes of Ceylon :

The most familiar and attractive of the lizard class are the *Geckoes*, that frequent the sitting-rooms, and being furnished with pads to each toe, they are enabled to ascend perpendicular walls and adhere to glass and ceilings. Being nocturnal in their habits, the pupil of the eye, instead of being circular as in the diurnal species, is linear and vertical like that of the cat. As soon as evening arrives, the *geckoes* are to be seen in every house in keen and crafty pursuit of their prey; emerging from the chinks and recesses where they conceal themselves during the day, to search for insects that then retire to settle for the night. In a boudoir where the ladies of my family spent their evenings, one of these familiar and amusing little creatures had its hiding-place behind a gilt picture frame. Punctually as the candles were lighted, it made its appearance on the wall to be fed with its accustomed crumbs; and

if neglected, it reiterated its sharp, quick call of *chic, chic, chit*, till attended to. . . . 1861 TENNENT, *Sketches of nat. hist. of Ceylon*, p. 281-2.

We saw several sorts of lizards, of which the only dangerous one was that called by the Egyptians *Gecko*.

1792 HERON, tr. Niebuhr, *Travels through Arabia and other countries in the East*, 2:332.

[That in the Arabic of Egypt this lizard is called *Gecko* is asserted only by Heron, not by Niebuhr; and is apparently an error due to a misunderstanding of Forskål, *Descript. Animalium*, 1775, p. 13. Ed.]

Gekko, n. A species of salamander. [With quot. from Goldsmith 1774, above.] 1820 JODRELL, *Philology on (sic) the English language*.

[Marked with a star, as a new entry. I find no earlier dictionary entry.]

The *Gecko* occasionally utters a curious cry, which has been compared to that peculiar clucking sound employed by riders to stimulate their horses, and in some species the cry is very distinct, and said to resemble the word "Geck-o," the last syllable being given smartly and sharply. On account of this cry, the Geckos are variously called Spitters, Postilions and Claquers.

18 . . WOOD, *New illustrated nat. hist.*, p. 504.

(See also *Riverside nat. hist.* (1885), 3:406.)

This was one of those little house lizards called *geckos*, which have pellets at the end of their toes. They are not repulsive brutes like the garden lizard, and I am always on good terms with them. They have full liberty to make use of my house, for which they seem grateful, and say *chuck, chuck, chuck*.

1883 *Tribes on my frontier*, p. 38. (Y. p. 280.)

The form *chacco* apparently arose from some Indian reflection of the Malayan name, or from a confusion with the other name *chichak* (compare Sundanese *chakchak*).

Chaccos, as Cuckoos, receive their Names from the Noise they make. They are much like Lizards but larger.

1711 LOCKYER, *An account of the trade in India*, p. 84. (Y. p. 280.)

Jacco, found but once, and then speld *jackoa*, appears to be an other phase of *chacco*.

They have one dangerous little Animal called a *Jackoa*, in shape almost like a Lizard. It is very malicious . . . and wherever the Liquor lights on an Animal Body, it presently cankers the Flesh.

1727 A. HAMILTON, *A new account of the East Indies*, 2:131. (Y. p. 280.)

Gingham, a cotton fabric woven of dyed yarn, in stripes, checks, and other figures.

The origin of this word has been much debated, and has remaind undetermind. It has been derived from *Guingamp*, a town in France where ginghams were alleged to be made; from an unidentified North Indian *ginghām*; from a Tamil word, *kindan*; and from a Javanese word *ginggang*, to which no ety-mologic sense, or a wrong one, has been assigned. It has even been sought in Egypt; and in the air.

The word is Malayan; it is found in Malay, Achinese, Lampung, Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese, Macassar, in the precise sense of 'gingham.' Its etymologic meaning is 'striped.' It is probably original in Javanese.

The European forms ar English *gingham*, *ghingham*, French *guingan* (1770), *guingamp*, Sp. *guinga*, *guingon*, Port. *guingão* (1602), It. *gingano* (c. 1567), *ghingano* (18 . .), *guingano* (1796), also *gingamo* (from Eng.), Dutch *gingam* (from Eng.), *gingas*, *gingang*, *ginggang*, Ger. Dan. Sw. *gingang*.

It is in Malay گنگان *ginggang*, Achinese *ginggang*, Lampung *ginggang*, Javanese *ginggang*, Sundanese *ginggang*, Balinese *gènggang*, Dayak *ginggang*, *genggang*, Macassar *ginggang*, a striped or chequered cotton fabric known to Europeans in the east as 'gingham.' As an adjectiv, the word means, both in Malay and in Javanese, where it seems to be original, 'striped.' The full expression is *kāin ginggang*, 'striped cloth' (Grashuis).

The Tamil "kindun, a kind of coarse cotton cloth striped or chequered" (quoted in Yule) can not be the source of the European forms, nor, I think, of the Malayan forms. It must be an independent word, or a perversion of the Malayan term.

گنگان *ginggang*, soort van stof, gingang. 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 195.

گنگان *ginggang*, geruit hessen- of kielengoed. Op Rsiouw] tjélé doch *ginggang* wordt ook verstaan. (Jav. *id.*)

1869 KLINKERT, p. 212.

گنگان *ginggang*, nom d'une sorte d'étoffe, du *guingamp*. (Jav. et Sund. . . . *ginggang*. Mak. . . . *ginggang*.) 1875 FAVRE, 1:424.

Gingas, *gingan*, o. eene oostersche stof, kain *ginggang*.

1878 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, ed. Grashuis, p. 259.

گنگان *ginggang*, zekere gestreepte stoffe, *ginggang*.

1884 WALL and TUUK, 3:18.

Ginggang, *plang*, rayée, striped.

1882 BIKKERS, *Malay, Achinese, Fr. and Eng. vocab.*, p. 33.

Ginggang, gestreept, b. n. (als stoffen).

1884 BADINGS, p. 264.

گنگان *ginggang*, e. s. v. gestreepte stof, geruit of gestreept kielen-goed, = *tjele*. 1893 KLINKERT, p. 579.

چیلی *tjele*, e. s. v. geruit lijnwaad, = *ginggang*.

1893 KLINKERT, p. 281.

Ginggang, geestreept, geruit, gestreepte stof. 1895 MAYER, p. 106.

The forms outside of Malay ar enterd as follows :

جینگانگ *ginggang*, geruit goed.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 232.

Ginggang, geruit goed. 1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-H. w'lijst*, p. 18.

Ginggang, A. gestreep. 1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Jav. etc.*, p. 107.

... [ginggang] N. K. s'écartier; chaneeler. (aussi, nom d'une sorte de toile), guingamp. 1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanaise-français*, p. 486.

"*Ginggang*, a sort of striped or chequered East Indian *lijnwand*."

1876 JANSZ, *Jav. dict.* (Tr. in Y.)

Ginggang, Gingham, a variety of coloured cloth with pattern in stripes. 1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 131.

Genggang ben. van eene kainstof.

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 190.

Genggang, i. q. *ginggang*. [But *ginggang* has been accidentally omitted.] 1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 132.

... *ginggang*, soort van gestreep, of ook wel geruit Oost-Indisch lijnwaad, *ginggang*. Mal. en Jav. idem.

1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 68.

In the Spanish of the Philippine Islands it is *guingon*.

Guingon (el).—Espèce d'étoffe de coton, ordinairement bleue.

1882 BLUMENTRITT, p. 38.

European mentions of gingham begin about the middle of the sixteenth century. Italian, Portuguese and Dutch instances ar given by Yule. The English use begins with the seventeenth century.

Captain Cock is of opinion that the *ginghams* both white and browne, which yow sent will prove a good commodity in the Kinge of Shashma-his country, who is a Kinge of certaine of the most westermost ilandes of Japon . . . and hath conquered the ilandes called the Leques.

1615 Letter app. to Cock's *Diary*, 2:272. (Y.)

The trade of Fort St. David's consists in longcloths of different colours, sallamporees, morees, dimities, *ginghams*, and saccotoons.

1781 CARRACCIOLI, *Life of Clive*, 1:5. (Y.)

Even the *gingham* waistcoats, which striped or plain have so long stood their ground, must, I hear, ultimately give way to the stronger kerseymere. 1793 HUGH BOYD, *Indian Observer*, 77. (Y.)

Gingham. A kind of striped cotton cloth.

1828 WEBSTER, *Amer. dict. of the Eng. lang.*

Such is the simple form in which the word appears, for the first time, in an English dictionary; but now ginghams of all sorts constitute a part of the happiness of millions of English and American homes. Let me make the ginghams of a nation, and I care not who writes its songs.